# The Yolo Democrat.

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## The Yolo Democrat

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### LETTER FROM THE METROPOLIS.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

SAN FRANCISCO, July 16th, 1877.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT: We have about recovered from the effects of the holiday season, and business is resuming its wonted channels.

Our celebration was rather subdued, compared with the grand time of a year ago; but everything passed off satisfactorily, with but few fires and no accident to mar the enjoyment. Everyone who could get away went out of town, and for a time it seemed as if the mercantile community had retired from business altogether.

Stocks have lapsed into a dull condition again, there being no activity displayed except in "Grand Prize," a stock recently listed in the Board, which a short time ago was selling for four dollars, and is now rated at about fifteen. Mr. G. W. Grayson is reputed to be the owner of 40,000 shares, quite a nice little fortune in itself. If the mine is only one-half as rich as it is said to be, the stockholders will indeed have a grand prize.

The Banks have published their semi-annual statements, which show them to be in a prosperous state. The Bank of California has not declared a dividend since the suspension, but public confidence is entirely restored, and it is only a question of time when dividends will be resumed. The present managers are very conservative, their motto apparently being "slow, but sure."

Speaking of banks reminds me that two of our Savings Banks have admitted sustaining serious losses through loaning money on the spurious Pinney certificates. In my opinion it is highly improper for such banks to lend money on any such security. They are generally the custodians of the money of poor people, and should not run any risk for the sake of increased benefits, which the depositors as a rule do not share. While of course any deficit will have to be made good by the stockholders, it would be well to have a law passed restraining Savings Banks from loaning money except on undoubted real estate security.

I should like to be able to tell you something as to the condition of politics, but there are so many Conventions, Committees, Reformers, etc., that it is impossible for an outsider to tell who is who, or which is which. The Democracy have had a good old-fashioned row, but the State Central Committee having shed its benign influence on the disputants, harmony is once more restored. And now the Republicans have seen fit to have a split, one half of the County Committee having seceded and set up in business for themselves. As the Republican party does not possess the faculty of healing dissensions, it is extremely improbable that they will go into the fight united, and it only remains for the Democrats to nominate good men, to secure an easy victory. B. J. O.

### Volcanic Eruptions in South America.

PANAMA, July 7.—According to news received by the steamer Orya, Ecuador has again been the scene of volcanic eruptions and destructive floods, causing, it is feared, great loss of life and destruction of property.

On June 26th, from Babaloyo to Tumbez, detonations resembling a discharge of cannon were heard. At 6 P.M. on that day a heavy shower of ashes commenced to fall. The steamer Islay on her way from Panama to Guayaquil, first noticed a fall of ashes at Manta, and continued till arriving at Guayaquil. No doubt the ashes have been transported to a distance of two hundred leagues from the volcano. On account of the absence of acids in the ashes, they are not likely to be injurious to crops or cattle, as on previous occasions.

The following official particulars have been received: A volcanic eruption, which is supposed to have originated in Cotopaxi, opening into rivers which have their origin on that mountain, has spread desolation over the beautiful and fertile valleys of Chile and Tumbaco. On the morning of the 26th, a frightful noise was heard in Latacunga, which was followed immediately by a tremendous flood, which, taking the course of the rivers Cutuchi, San Felipe and Yanayaco, and passing washed the city as high as the chapel known as El Salto. The volume of mud and water was so great as to completely cover the Hacienda Valle, including a distillery in front of Latacunga. The flood in its course carried with it many cattle and, what is more sad, human bodies. The bridge at Latacunga, the handsome bridge at Bolivar in Pansilco, those of wood of Culachapan and Potate, and that of Masonay of Agoyan, were all destroyed All the haciendas situated on both sides of the river suffered enormously, and the desolation is terribly complete.

### The Curtain Drops on the Career of the Steamer "New World."

The steamboat New World now lies high and dry on the "ways" of the C. P. R. R. Company at the "Point." She has had an eventful history, but her days of usefulness are over, and her voyage of life is ended. For thirty years she has walked the waters like a thing of life, so that the statement in the preceding sentence cannot be considered as preposterous.

One who traveled on the New (now old) World when she ran between New York and Boston years ago, looked up at the scarred, barnacled and weather beaten craft as she lay on the dry dock yesterday, and reminiscences of by gone years flitted across his mind as he gazed at the craft which is a part of the history of California.

She came out here in 1850 under command of Captain Ned Wakeman who died in Oakwo or three years ago. She came through the straits of Magellan and had a long and eventful voyage.

She was the second steamboat which rounded the "Horn," being preceded by the Senator, which craft came out in 1849, and is still running as a coaster.

The New World ran for twenty years constantly on the Sacramento river. Pioneers will well rember paying "two ounces," passage money on the New World from Sacramento to San Francisco. The gold which she has carried would fill her main cabin. She has proven herself a staunch craft and has escaped serious accidents. She has been commanded by many Captains, some of whom are living and a number dead. Among the latter may be mentioned the names of Waters, Seyle and Chadwick. And now she, too, has gone to decay. On inspection it has been found that she is not worth repairing. She will therefore be dismantled and her old hulk torn to pieces. Her machinery is in a pretty fair condition but the body can't support the moving forces. Peace to her manes(?)—*Oakland Transcript, July 14.*

### Don't be too Critical.

Whatever you do, never set up for a critic. We do not mean a newspaper one, but in private life, in the domestic circle it will do you harm—if you object to being called disagreeable. If you don't like any one's nose, or object to any one's chin, don't put your feelings into words. If any one's manners don't please, remember your own. People are not all made to suit one taste, recollect that. Take things as you find them. Even a dinner that is swallowed cannot be made any better. Continual fault-finding, continual criticism of the conduct of this one and the speech of that one, the dress of the other and the opinions of another, will make home the unhappiest place under the sun.

### THE REPUBLICAN MUDDLE.

Much is said about Hays and his Southern policy, some Republicans sustaining and others dissenting from both. A good deal of talk is also heard in regard to the dishonesty and incapacity of high officials in the Republican Administration at Washington and throughout the country. And now a commotion is raised right here on the Pacific Coast—a fight between the "ins" and the "outs" of the Republican party—which promises astounding developments. George M. Pinney, himself a defaulter, and smarting under prosecution, conviction and exposure, has already made some startling disclosures. He is now, aided by Frank M. Pixley, going for the scalp of Wm. B. Carr, LaGrange of the Mint and others, whom they charge with defrauding the Government. The San Francisco Savings Bank has also sued Carr to recover a quarter of a million of dollars, the Masonic Bank also a quarter million, and the Swiss-American Bank for $30,000, which amounts they allege Pinney owes them, and as Carr holds Pinney's property in trust, he is therefore responsible; and Pinney himself sues for $100,000 on his own account. This is no child's play, but is the action of the desperate politicians. The amounts involved a few years ago would have staggered belief. Now thousands are as glibly talked of as dollars were in the days when men were honest and when defalcation in office was an extremely rare occurrence. Those were the good old Democratic days of the Republic. If the state of things now existing among the officials of the Administration does not disgust honest men of all parties, we ask in all candor, what could possibly have that effect? And the farther investigation is pushed, the greater appears to be the amount of rascality revealed. Politics, with the class of men referred to at least, seems to have become the means of defrauding the people on a more gigantic scale than was ever before heard or even thought of. It is not only disgusting to the honest, toiling masses of the country to contemplate these things—yes *these* things, for they exist to-day and right here in our own State—but it is disheartening; it makes men almost lose faith in our system of government, for in the great majority of cases the people choose their public officers. It ought at least to have the effect to bring about a change; it will have that effect. People are tired of the maladministration that has been so long in vogue. They demand and will have a change, and when the opportunity occurs a change will be made in men at least. New men could not do worse at any rate.

### A CONFESSION OF WEAKNESS.

The Republicans of Yolo county at their late Convention nominated candidates for only about one-half the offices to be filled, leaving it to the Central Committee to supply the rest. This is a strange proceeding, to say the last. Different reasons have been assigned for it. One is, that no one wanted the offices; another, that there was disagreement in the Convention, and by leaving it to the Committee they would fix things up and thereby restore harmony in the party and possibly secure the election of a part of their ticket; still another, that candidates for the offices not filled by the Convention had been beaten so many times that no one believed they could be elected if they were nominated. Now, what does all this mean? Certainly one of two things. Either that the Republicans are conscious of their own weakness and expect defeat, or else they think that by "giving away" the less important offices to the Democrats, they in return will help to secure the more important ones to the Republican nominees. It is well known, and is admitted by all, that the Democrats have a good clear majority of from one to two hundred votes in the county. Hence, on a straight, square, honest vote, such as it is proposed to have this year, our opponents know they haven't a ghost of a chance. And from the way the thing is said to have been done last time, we incline to the belief that this is the plan of our opponents for the coming election. We trust the *honest* Democracy will watch this thing very closely. Soon the Primaries will come off when Delegates to a Democratic County Convention will be chosen, whose duty it will be to nominate *an entire ticket* to be voted for by the people. Let only such men be sent to that Convention as are true to the people and will not "sell out" their constituents or bargain away the offices. Let us have a square deal this time. There has been trickery enough heretofore, and it is time it was stopped. Our party is united and harmonious in Nation, State and County. If the members of the party are true to themselves and to their principles they cannot fail of success. On the other hand, our opponents are divided, distracted and discouraged. And this being the case in this county they have left the door open for a repetition of the bargains of the last campaign, by securing which they hope to continue to hold the three best offices in the county. Democrats, beware!

## TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

*Associated Press Special Dispatches to the Daily Democrat.*

### Russians at Nickopolis.

LONDON, July 18.—The number of Russians south of the Balkans is estimated at 22,000. Correspondents confirm the capture of the Turkish garrison and artillery of Nickopolis. The surrender seems to have been brought about by encircling Nickopolis with an overwhelming artillery fire. There was three hours' fighting. The Turks have abandoned the line of defense from Chernodova to Kustendje.

### Turkish Reinforcements.

PERA, July 18.—An official order announces that the Sultan has decided on an immediate formation of ten battalions of auxiliaries, composed of Musulmen and non-Mussulmen inhabitants of Constantinople for the reinforcement of the army of Roumelia.

### Turkish Monitors Captured.

TURNU-MAGURELLI, July 18.—The two monitors captured from the Turks will probably be made ready for action without much delay.

On the heights commanding Nikopolis, empty cartridge cases, lying in every direction, tell of the desperate struggle. Thousands of rifles bayonets and accoutrements are piled along the road to town, where a train of 300 wounded Moslems wait removal to the improvised hospitals. The Turks burned their stores and the principal buildings of the town before surrendering.

### Members of Committees Must Resign.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—In the Cabinet yesterday it was decided that those members who are in the employ of the Government, must resign from one of their positions. The decision reached will necessitate the resignation from the Republican National Committee of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, McCormack, Postmaster Filley, of St. Louis, and others.

### Reports from Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, July 18.—Gen. Reneau, who went to the city of Mexico bearing dispatches from Secretary Evarts, returned yesterday and reports the country quiet. Diaz' authority is recognized throughout the Republic. Mexico has the best government she has had for twenty years. Diaz will do everything possible to break up lawlessness on the Rio Grande. Diaz earnestly hoped his government would soon be recognized by the United States.

### Tilden Sails for Europe.

NEW YORK, July 18.—Ex-Governor Samuel J. Tilden, Secretary of State Bigelow and Cyrus W. Field sail today on the steamship Scythia for Europe. Tilden will return in October.

Peter Vankensen died yesterday of what is called a clear case of Asiatic cholera. A complete investigation will be made, and the entire district thoroughly taken care of by the sanitary officials. The weather is very warm.

### Southern Democrats.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Senator Cargia of New Hampshire, just returned from Arkansas, says Democratic politicians spoke in the kindest manner of the President, praised the effect of his Southern policy, which they thought would be of immense benefit, and deprecated any attempt to assail or embarrass his administration.

### Russians Approaching Constantinople, Etc.

LONDON, July 19.—Forty-five Russian battalions have crossed the Balkans. Reinforcements are also arriving on the south side of the Balkans.

Great results are expected from the Russian capture of Nikopolis.

Hungarian journals demand immediate action on the part of Austria and Hungary against Russia.

The Russians are still retreating from before Belgrade.

### Latest News from Idaho.

PORTLAND, July 19.—News from Idaho says that Joseph proposed to surrender to Howard but that during negotiations the Indians ran away. Howard is in hot pursuit and threatens death or capture. It is rumored that the campaign is considered nearly closed.

### Attempt to Burn a Town.

EUREKA, CAL., July 19.—An attempt to burn the town was made here last night but was not successful.

### Republican Nominations.

OROVILLE, July 19.—Yesterday at Oroville the Republicans of Butte county nominated R. Bennet and Max Brooks for the Assembly.

### Railroad Blockaded.

EMIGRANT GAP, July 19.—Half a mile of snow sheds were burned here last night and a freight train was blockaded. Trains will all be delayed one day.

### Railroad Strikers.

MARTINSBURG, July 19.—The railroad strikers invaded the shops here yesterday and ordered the men to quit work.

Hayes has issued a proclamation commanding the rioters to disperse, and has sent six companies of troops to Pennsylvania to enforce obedience. They will arrive to-night and bloody work is expected to-morrow at and near Martinsburg.

The strikers, 450 strong, have fortified all along the line of the road. The strikers are congregated in large numbers and partially organized.

### St Louis Quiet.

ST LOUIS, July 19.—Everything is quiet here in banking circles, the excitement having all subsided.

### Horse Thieves and Indians.

DEADWOOD, COLORADO, July 19.—Horse thieves are at work here and the Indians are on the war-path.

### Waiting for Reparation.

WASHINGTON, July, 19.—The Administration will await the promised reparation for invasion before recognizing the Diasgovernment of Mexico.

### Chronicle Libel, Etc.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 19.—The Alameda Grand Jury has ignored the bill against the *Chronicle*.

The effects to harmonize the two wings of the Republican Committee have thus far been unsuccessful.

### Another Heavy Battle Reported.

NEW YORK, July 19.—A special from London, says: A correspondent from Vienna telegraphs: It is reported in the Austrian capital that the Turkish and Russian armies between Rustchuk and Shumla, commenced a battle yesterday morning, which lasted several hours. The loss on both sides was very heavy and the fighting was of the most desperate character, but the result is as yet unknown.

### The Russians Occupy Kustenji.

LONDON, July 19.—A correspondent at Kustendji telegraphs that a detachment of Cossacks occupied that town on Sunday last, the Turks having evacuated it. A strategetical movement on the part of the Russians left the garrison no option but to retire, or be taken prisoners.

A dispatch from Constantinople thus explains: The Ottoman authorities upon evacuating Kustendji, trusted the town to leading Greek eccle lasties, when anarchy arose among the Bulgarians and General Zimmerman sent two squadrons to occupy the place.

### Turkish Movements.

LONDON, July 19.—Abdul Kerim telegraphed yesterday that he will cut off the retreat of the Russians who crossed the Balkans. Twenty thousand regulars and 20,000 volunteers left Constantinople for Adrianople. Six Turkish battalions are marching from Scutari to Nisch.

A steamer has arrived at the mouth of Bejara with amunition for the Turks.

### What the Russians are Attempting.

LONDON, July 19.—Dispatches show that the Russians are endeavoring, with every prospect of success, to obtain possession of Kasaulki and Eskizeva which would give them control of the Southern debouchment of the two most important passes of the central Balkans.

The Russian forces are now separated; five divisions containing 24,000 men are in the Dobrudscha; 70,000 are operating against the quadrilateral; 34,000 on the Balkans; 24,000 at Nicopolis and 25,000 in Roumania.

### The Great Railroad Strike.

PITTSBURG, July 19.—At noon to-day the men on the Western Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad refused to go out with the trains. The strike is caused by the Company increasing the number of freight cars on trains without increasing the crews. The strikers and their friends, in all nearly 500 men, prevented trains from going out. A man while attempting to couple cars was attacked and severely beaten.

The dispatches are very voluminous and show that troops had arrived along the routes of the strikers at various points but that little violence had occurred. It was thought the difficulty would soon be over.

### Louisiana Returning Board.

NEW YORK, July 19—A New Orleans dispatch says: The prosecution of the Returning Board was certainly due to some interests in the North. Documents on which the Louisiana prosecution is based are said to be in possession of David Dudley Field.

### Banks Robbed.

NEWPORT, Pa., July 19.—The People's Bank of this place was robbed of $5,000 in money and $15,000 in bonds last night.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 19.—A package containing about $1,700 in individual securities and bonds was stolen today from the first National Bank of Canandaigua.

### The Grover Investigation Fizzle.

PORTLAND, OGN., July 19.—The Grover Commission has adjourned to meet in Washington. This investigation has proved the most complete fizzle of anything of the kind ever fathered by the Government. The Commission refused to call Grover to answer to the charges of corruption which were so boldly made but are not substantiated in any particular whatever.

### End of the Idaho War.

PORTLAND, July 19.—Joseph's band is breaking up. Thirty-five surrendered unconditionally to Gen. Howard. They will be tried for murder by a military court. Joseph is supposed to to have gone to Montana. Howard is in pursuit. More surrenders are expected. The Indians are without amunition, food or clothing.

### Further from the Strikers.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—More troops have been required to suppress the railroad rioters. The principal rioters have been arrested. The strike extends into Ohio and is spreading in all directions, causing intense excitement. At Martinsburg the malcontents are subsiding a little. Two trains have started. The telegraph wires have been cut and trains are stopped.

In Ohio the Governor has been asked for military aid. The train men have decided to prolong the strike. The strikers are in possession of the roads at Pittsburg, and it is feared that the employees on other lines will join the strikers.

### From New York.

NEW YORK, July 20.—The Excise law, closing all saloons at 1 A.M. has been enforced.

Late dispatches state that the Indians are committing outrages in the Black Hills.

Governor Hantraft of Pennsylvania, is now on the way to California.

### Latest War Operations.

LONDON, July 20. — The Russians will shortly beseige Rustchuck and Shumla.

The Russians now occupy Loftcha in Bulgaria.

Greek volunteers have passed the Turkish frontier.

Kars has been revictualed by the Turks.

The Turks intend to bombard Russian ports in the Black Sea.

Rustchuk is completely surrounded by the Russians. Phillipopolis has also been ordered to be occupied.

### Soldiers for Cuba—French Elections.

NEW YORK, July 20.—Spain will send 25,000 troops to Cuba in October.

PARIS, July 20—The general election will occur October 14th.

### From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 20—In the Ninth Senatorial District last night the Democrats nominated J. C. Murphy for State Senator.

The two factions of the Republican Committee are trying to settle their differences, but thus far without success.

### Serious Railroad Riot.

PITTSBURG, July 20. — Governor Hartcraft has issued a proclamation admonishing all good citizens as persons within the jurisdiction of the commonwealth against aiding or abetting unlawful proceedings, and commanding all persons engaged in riotous proceedings to disperse, or the military will be used to enforce obedience to the law.

BALTIMORE, July 21.—1,500 riotous strikers are at Cumberland, and thus far have everything their own way. The coal miners from Frostburg have joined the rioters. At Keyser, the rioters arrested for shooting police, were released by Mayor Withers, because he feared the threats made by the mob. Passenger trains are not allowed by the Company to run after night between certain points.

CUMBERLAND, July 21.—Freight cars at this place were broken open this morning by the mob and large quantities of provisions and other things carried away. Women and children with bags and baskets assisted in the depredation. The authorities are unable to guard property.

PITTSBURGH, July 20.—Last night Sheriff Fife visited the strikers at Twenty-eighth street and ordered them to disperse. This they refused to do, and informed the Sheriff that the trains should not go out if they could prevent it, and that they did not care fore any posse he could muster, nor for any troops that could be brought out.

A dispatch was at once forwarded to the Lieut. Governor (the Governor being absent) asking for military aid to suppress the riots, and the Eighteenth regiment was promptly ordered out by Major-General Pearson.

### Rioters in Baltimore—Troops Called out

BALTIMORE, July 21.—During a fire at Camden Station last night, Governor Carroll sent a dispatch to President Hayes, stating that the depot had been fired by a mob that was beyond the control of his forces, and asking that assistance might be afforded by the United States authorities.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The President this afternoon issued a proclamation warning all persons engaged in or connected with domestic violence and obstructing the laws to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes, at or before 12 o'clock, noon, of the 22d instant.

CHICAGO, July 21.—The *Journal's* Washington special says: Excitement here is great over the Baltimore riot. The total number killed is 16; wounded, 40.

The Baltimore *Sun* says: This killing should have been avoided, and was an unnecessary slaughter.

The result of the firing last night is nine persons dead. Several will probably die, and as far as ascertained about twenty are wounded.

CLEVELAND, O., July 21.—The Fifteenth Regiment of Ohio National Guards has been ordered to report for duty at Newark, Ohio, immediately. It is reported that the train men on Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad struck this morning at Wellsville, Ohio.

### Russia and Peace.

LONDON, July 21.—A letter says: It is known, beyond all doubt, that there are two parties at the Czar's headquarters, one headed by Prince Gortzchakoff, desires that after substantial success, Russia should be satisfied with imposing conditions virtually freeing the Christians from Turkish rule.

The other party, headed by General Ignafiff and Prince Icherkasski, urge definite settlement of the Eastern question, to be dictated in Constantinople. The conditions already determined upon by this party are the cession of Kars, Batoum and a portion of Bessarabia; the Dardanelles to be either opened or closed to every power indiscriminately; Turkey to be prohibited to possess the fleet, and Bulgaria, Roumelia, Servia, Roumania, Bosnia and Herezegovinia, to be independent.

### From the Border—Mint Investigation Disclosures.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 22.—There is no material change in the situation of the Border troubles.

Pinney's wife's brother-in-law yesterday gave very damaging testimony in the Mint investigation.

### The Railroad Riots.

PITTSBURG, July 22.—Upon the arrival of the Philadelphia militia, Sheriff Fife and posse attempted to make arrests when a terrible riot ensued. The troops fired on the mob and some fifty persons so far known are killed and wounded. How many more it is impossible to tell.

Major General Pleasonton was dangerously wounned. Sheriff Fife shot dead.

The malitia are entrenched in the Round-house. Depots, hotels and other buildings are in flames. The round-house is surrounded by rioters, and the crowd is burning many buildings.

The citizens tried to get the militia out of the round-house but failed. The militia fired on the flag of truce and the citizens now swear vengence. It is thought the militia will not escape alive.

The list of killed and wounded is fearfully increasing. Millions of property is destroyed.

### This Morning's Scene.

PITTSBURG, July 22. — There has been no cessation in the riots since two o'clock yesterday. The militia are still beseiged and dealing death to the rioters who have captured cannon and arms.

The strike is extending to Buffalo, Vincennes, Terre Haute, Indianapolis, Louisville and St. Louis.

The Columbia Printers' Union endorses the strikers.

General Hancock has been ordered to Baltimore.

Governor Hantranft, on his way to California, has been telegraphed and is returning home. The strikers at Newark are making friends with the citizens and troops.

The rioters at Baltimore have been dispersed by the police.

### Pursuing Indians.

PORTLAND, OR., July 21.—Col. Mason pursued the hostile Indians who he met at Orofina Creek. The Indians were demoralized and fled when pursued.

The savages attacked a camp of 150 Chinamen on the Upper Columbia, robbed them of their money, provisions, clothing, gold dust, etc., and then drove them away.

### The Russians Advancing.

BUCHAREST, July 22.—The Russians having been reinforced, advanced their outposts to near Yenisaghara and after a brilliant engagement occupied the place.

A telegram from Shumla states that all the villages between Rustchuk and Rustendji have been evacuated by the Turks, and either sacked or burned by the Russians.

An attempt was made to assassinate the Czar while examining the outposts but he escaped through a neighboring embankment.

Reports from Kars say it can hold out for twelve months. The Turks have plenty of shells and provisions.

# The Yolo Democrat

**With Weekly Supplement.**

**OFFICIAL PAPER OF YOLO COUNTY.**


FOR PRESIDENT IN 1880:

## SAMUEL J. TILDEN;

AND FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

## THOS. A. HENDRICKS.


WOODLAND, CAL:

**Thursday, July 26th, 1877.**


## Democratic Primaries

—AND—

## COUNTY CONVENTION

At a meeting of the Democratic Central Committee held in Woodland June 23d, 1877, it was ordered that Primary Elections be held in the several precincts in Yolo County on SATURDAY, JULY TWENTY-EIGHTH, to elect Delegates to the Democratic County Convention, to be held in the Court House in the Town of Woodland, on

### Monday, July 30th, 1877,

At One o'clock P.M., to select Candidates for County Officers and transact such other business as may be necessary and proper.

The Primaries shall be held at each of the Precincts of the County, and the Polls shall be opened at 2 o'clock P.M., and remain open during the day. Each Precinct is entitled to the following number of Delegates, based on the votes cast at the last Presidential election, giving one vote for the precinct and one for every 25 votes, and one for a fraction of 25 over 12 votes:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Washington | 5 | Cacheville | 4 |
| Merritt | 2 | North Grafton | 2 |
| South Putah | 2 | Fairview | 2 |
| North Putah | 6 | East Cottonwood | 5 |
| Buckeye | 9 | West Cottonwood | 4 |
| Quicksilver | 1 | East Grafton | 6 |
| Woodland | 17 | West Grafton | 3 |

The following "test" for voters was adopted: Every registered voter, or person entitled to registration, who voted for the Tilden and Hendricks Electors at the last Presidential election, or who would have done so had he voted, shall be entitled to vote at such Primaries.

The Democratic voters assembled are authorized to appoint the Officers of the Primaries.

HARRISON GWINN, Chairman.

ED. BYNUM, Secretary.

June 26th, 1877. je27dw

### A RETROSPECT.

What is true of politicians in one part of the country seems to be equally true in a general sense in other parts. Speaking of politicians generally, and the tenacity with which they cling to office and how they have become banded together, a late number of the New York *Herald* says: "Look wherever one pleases, and he cannot help seeing how completely bound together are the politicians in office. In Wisconsin the State Convention could not even be called except by Postmasters; in Pennsylvania many County Committees of the ruling party are made up, as our correspondents have shown, entirely of Postmasters and other Federal office-holders. In Maryland, in Tennessee, in many other States it is just as bad. the people no longer control their Conventions; the office-holders make the nominations, put forth platforms which pretend to speak the opinion of the party and control the whole machinery, so that the voters are allowed no privilege except to obediently ratify at the polls the will of their masters, the office-holders." And this applies to California just as well as to the Eastern States. Civil Service Reform is now demanded and we hope will be inaugurated.

### RESOLUTIONS OF GRANGERS.

Following are the resolutions adopted by the Convention of Graugers which assembled in San Francisco last week, as reported by the Committee on Taxation:

The report from the Committee on Taxation was called for, and was responded to by the Chairman, who read an able an interesting paper on that subject. It recommends the extension of sectional lines over unsurveyed lands not owned by the Government, and a more uniform assessment.

After full debate and mature deliberation, the foregoing measures were adopted and recommended as being necessary for the public good:

WHEREAS, Under the present State Constitution taxation is unequal, and an undue part of the burden of supporting the State Government falls upon those least able to bear it; and

WHEREAS, The evil complained of can be remedied only by such changes in the Constitution as can be best and most speedily effected by a Constitutional Convention; therefore

*Resolved*, That we will vote for and use our influence to induce others to vote for a Constitutional Convention.

That the different parties having tickets printed for the September election are hereby requested to have only the words "For a Constitutional Convention, Yes," printed on each ticket.

That the law which authorizes or is supposed to authorize the taxing of growing crops should be repealed.

That, it within the scope of legislation, we recommend taxing the shares of National Banks.

That all State and National legislation which depreciates any kind of circulating medium issued or coined by the United States should be repealed; for we hold that all our currencies should be made of one measure of value and one purchasing power.

That a more stringent law should be passed, requiring assessors to fix the same amount of assessment on uncultivated as upon cultivated land of equal agricultural capacity.

That the law governing the county Boards of Equalization be so amended as to compel them to equalize the assessments on lands of the same quality upon complaint and proper showing of any persons feeling aggrieved.

That we are in favor of such legislation as will restrict charges for fares and freights by railroad and other corporations and individuals engaged in public transportation to a fair compensation for the capital employed.

That we favor such legislation as will prevent discrimination in favor of or against persons or places by railroad corporations and other companies and individuals engaged as common carriers.

The Convention asks the newspapers of the State to place these resolutions before their readers. In carrying out these measures the Grangers confidently expect the support of the agricultural and industrial classes, and do most cordially invite the support of all good and true men, regardless of party ties, business occupation or merely local interest.

### NOW THE OTHER HORSE BALKS.

Is it not a rather strange coincidence of political events, to say the least, that just as the breach in the Democratic party in San Francisco is closed up and the severed parts have become thoroughly united again, a worse break should occur in the Republican ranks? That is the way it looks at this distance. The Committee is evenly divided and neither faction seems willing to yield. It seems as if the ring party wanted to control the rank and file, to which the latter are not inclined to submit, and we glory in their independence. Unless a compromise shall be effected it will leave a clear field for the Democracy.

### THE GREAT FIASCO—DEMOCRATS vs. REPUBLICANS.

The Oregon Senatorial Commission has ended its labors at Portland and adjourned to Washington. It labored, and labored hard, and the result is, it brought forth a mouse. The whole job was baseless from the beginning. There was no foundation for it—no cause for the creation of the Commission. Grover's election has been proven by his most bitter enemies to have been straightforward and honorable. It has been asserted, and with truth, as the sequel proves, that this Commission was set afoot merely to draw attention from stupendous frauds committed in connection with the counting of the Electoral vote by which Hayes gained the Presidency to which he was not elected by the votes of the people.

We do not say—will not—that everything is just on the square with the Democratic party; but we do claim, and the facts bear us out in asserting that Democrats stand investigation—as our Missouri friends would say—"a heap" better than the Republicans. We might be told, in reply, that there is reason for this in the fact that the offices have of late nearly all been held by Republicans. This we grant. But still, the great fact is so plain—and he who runs cannot fail to read it, if he keeps his eyes open at all—that there never was known such an era of corruption in office as has been developed since the Republican party has been in power in this country.

What we do say is: Democrats as a general thing have been far less corrupt in office than Republicans! Take the South since the war, for example. While Republicans and renegade carpet-baggers opposed to the Democratic party held sway in the South, the States were plunged ruinously into debt; but just as soon as the people were allowed to exercise their rights, turn the vampyres out and put in men of their choice---Democrats—a change became apparant; economy in public affairs was inaugurated, and to-day the burdensome indebtedness so wickedly fastened upon them is rapidly being removed. Now allow us to ask—To whom are the people of those much abused States indebted for their relief? The answer must be—To Democrats in the main, but also to the honest Republicans who helped to drive out the carpet-baggers.

What wonder, in view of these facts—they *are* facts, not mere clap-trap statements—that the people of the whole country have tired of Radicalism and its accompanying corruptions; that a change is demanded and will be further insisted upon until it is obtained, not only of measures but of men? The American masses are honest, and they want honest men "to rule over them," but by the trickery of politicians—selfish, unscrupulous men—they have been cheated, despoiled, well nigh ruined.

Fortunately the night of gloom that has so long hung like a pall over our country is passing away, and the bright dawn of day appears. The President (we are not talking about his right to the office now) is doing his best to strangle the demon of corruption that has fastened its fangs upon every department of the Government. In this he has a Cabinet that sustains him; the next Congress, of which Senator Grover will be an honored member, will sustain him, and the people will also sustain him. Our motto is and shall be: Sustain the right wherever found, the wrong always condemn.

### THE RAILROAD STRIKES.

The strikes now occurring at the East are greater in magnitude than any that have ever before occurred in this country, and have already been more disastrous than any others. They seem to have resulted from two causes—an increased amount of labor imposed upon operatives in some cases, and reduced wages in others. It is the old "irrepressible conflict" of labor vs. capital. Strikes of lesser magnitude are of frequent occurrence, but here we have one participated in by thousands, and one which the civil authorities are powerless to suppress. How it can possibly result in any good we do not see. "Union" and "combination" of labor are good and right enough when under proper restraint. Moral agitation has accomplished much heretofore in favor of the weak side in the conflict. The advice of the Central Council of the Labor League of the United States is good and should be heeded. On the 21st this body, at Washington, having these railroad strikes under consideration, passed a series of resolutions "enjoining coolness and moderation upon members of the order, and especially warning them as well as working men in general to beware of emissaries, some of whom have endeavored to operate here, who go around inciting strikes and violent measures, which injure labor in general, disturb order, and end in the conviction and punishment of the participants therein; that moral agitation is the strength and power by which labor can acquire a tangible reformation, and that mob violence and riot lead only to anarchy and the final destruction of human liberty, and it is better to submit to any sort of despotism for the time being than to have no government at all."

### CROP ON THE DESERT.

The desert can be reclaimed. So the Arizona *Miner* tells us. Mr. Redondo, of the San Diego rancho, in Yuma county, planted down 900 acres of arid land, and was laughed at by some of his less enterprising neighbors. Result—500,000 pounds of barley, 350,000 pounds of wheat, 500 tons of grain hay, large crops of alfalfa, sugar cane and vegetables. Some of those who made sport of his venture have concluded they will "go and do likewise."

### THE "ARGONAUT" ON SARGENT.

Frank Pixley has been a Republican ever since that organization has had an existence. He now edits the *Argonaut*, a new San Francisco weekly, and in a late number goes after the scalp of A. A. Sargent, United States Senator and candidate for re-election, in this style: "The naked truth about Aaron A. Sargent is, that he is directly responsible for the loss of a million and a quarter of dollars to the laboring people of San Francisco. He knew the character of Mr. Pinney's transactions, and for two years by virtue of his position, pertinaciously and obstinately refused to have him removed. Every honest merchant on Front street, every officer at Mare Island, and every person intelligent upon political affairs, knew of these transactions of Mr. Sargent's appointed *protege* and intimate personal friend. All wanted him removed. Carr desired him to be retained, and Sargent, for his own selfish political purposes, exerted his Senatorial power to retain him. The result is a loss to the savings-bank depositors—poor men and poor women—of more than a million dollars of their hard earnings. Mr. E. W. Burr has lost nothing; he has so sworn. It is the bank that has lost, and the bank is the depositors. Mr. Culver has lost nothing; his salary goes on as usual. And now Mr. Sargent has the unblushing impudence to ask the voting population of San Francisco to return him to the Senate. It is the insolence of brazen cheek. If by his arts and the intrigues of his confederates in this crime he can secure the nomination of a man to the Legislature who will not hasten to declare his unalterable determination to defeat this recreant politician, then this man, or these men, will be defeated. No man dare run before this people avowing himself the friend of Sargent or the profligate and vile ring that runs him."

### CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

We present our readers this morning the first of a series of letters discussing the question of the propriety and necessity of a convention composed of delegates fresh from the people for the purpose of revising our State Constitution. The question is treated at this time more particularly because it will have to be voted upon directly at the approaching election. The Constitution of California has never been revised by the people since its adoption twenty-seven years ago. It seems reasonable to our minds that it ought to be revised. It was adopted in the early days and flush times of California, and under such different circumstances from those existing at this time, that it must of course need overhauling so as to be adapted to the present condition of the State and the present needs of the people. The letters referred to will call attention more directly to desired changes which should be made in the instrument. Of course the object in making any changes would be to benefit the people—to lighten the burdens of taxation and so arrange its provisions that every class would feel the benefits of its protection.

### IF IT IS GENERAL.

A Cincinnati paper says: "If the dissatisfaction indicated in this city by Republicans cursing Hayes, is general, the Republican party will be shivered to pieces in this State. We have never heard members of any political party, with the exception of Democrats during the last two years of Buchanan's Administration, denounce the President for whom they voted, as bitterly as the Republicans do Hayes. The majority of Republicans with whom we have conversed within the last month about Hayes, and we have talked with a goodly number of them, speak contemptously of him as an apostate, trimmer and time-server. The very best men in the Republican party appear to despise him, as cordially as Democrats do. There is no possible chance with the present feeling among them, for the Republican party to carry the State, and if the Democrats make a good ticket and unite in its support, we believe that our majority will be larger than any ticket ever received in Ohio."

### BEN. WADE AND THE PRESIDENT.

According to a Washington dispatch of the 16th, the *National Republican* recently announced that Ben. Wade had become reconciled to the President's policy. This has called forth a letter from the ex-Senator to the *Republican*, in which he says:

While I am now, as ever, as a Republican, anxious for the success of that party, believing that it has done more to sustain the rights of man and promote principles of just government than any political organization of which we have any account, I cannot permit my sentiments to be misrepresented. Now, I should like to know who or what is your reliable authority for the above statement? I have authorized no one to make such a statement. Since my letter to Mr. Painter I have written no one upon the President's policy. I have spoken to very few persons upon the subject, and then always in defense of the sentiments of that letter, which few hereabouts oppose. I regret to say that all that has since transpired in the South, and in the North, has but confirmed me in the correctness of the sentiments expressed in that letter. I will add that I greatly fear that this policy, under color of what is called local self-government, is but an ignominous surrender of the principles of nationality for which our armies fought, and for which thousands of brave men died, and without which the war was a failure and our boasted Government a myth.

### THE WHEAT GROWERS.

The Wheat Growers' Convention in San Francisco adopted the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, The sale of products through an association run in the interest of farmers, best enables producers to exercise a proper control of markets, and to secure the highest market prices for what they produce;

*Resolved*, That in the sense of this Convention, it is to the best interests of the Patrons and farmers of California to dispose of their wheat through the Grangers' Business Association.

*Resolved*, That we earnestly recommend to Grange members especially the importance of placing their surplus wheat under the control of said Association.

DEMOCRATS, be sure to attend the Primaries on Saturday, and be sure also that you elect good men as Delegates to the County Convention.

## Latest Telegraphic News.

*Associated Press Special Dispatches to the Daily Democrat.*

**R. R. Salaries Not to be Reduced.**

SAN FRANCISCO, July 23.—The Central Pacific Railroad Company has revoked the order reducing the salaries of employees, so there will be no cause for a strike on California railroads.

**Oil Discoveries.**

SAN FRANCISCO, July 23.—Considerable excitement is reported in San Buena Ventura over the recent oil discoveries in that vicinity. Quite extensive discoveries have been made and wells are flowing freely.

**Fire at the Lick House.**

SAN FRANCISCO, July 23. — The kitchen and dining room of the Lick House in this city were destroyed by fire yesterday—loss $6,000.

**Horrible Works of the Strikers at Pittsburg.**

PITTSBURG.—The Philadelphia soldiers were routed out of the round house, it having been fired by the mob, and while leaving were fired on and six of them killed. The round house, shops, engines, and a large number of cars were burned by the strikers, including seventy engines and 250 loaded cars, valued at over three million dollars. The depots are all burned.

Cannon shots were fired upon the six hundred militia in the round house by 2,000 rioters outside.

The mob was finally routed and scattered by the military, which has had full control of the city all day. Cars were robbed in an open manner. Murder and bloodshed has been the order of the day.

There has been heavy loss of life The citizens held two meetings but could effect nothing.

Regular troops are coming from Ohio.

The citizens formed a vigilance committee to protect property and overawed the mob.

The rioters are dispersing to some extent.

The strike extends and further trouble is feared. At Chicago trouble is expected, also on the Erie line.

The Communist flag has been raised at Cincinnati.

**Another Turkish Victory.**

LONDON, July 23.—Another Turkish victory is reported.

Russians in Asia are still retreating.

The war feeling is increasing in England.

**Tracks Torn Up—Cars and Bridges Burned.**

READING, Penn., July 23. — Last night, shortly after 10 o'clock, several hundred persons commenced the destruction of the tracks of the Lebanon Valley Railroad, leading to Harrisburg. Two cabooses were set on fire. The firemen were prevented from extinguishing the flames. A train of freight cars was set on fire, and five cars were totally consumed. The Lebanon Valley Railroad bridge, a magnificent structure across the Schuylkill, costing over $150,000, was fired and totally destroyed.

**An Oil Train Fired, Etc.**

PHILADELPHIA, July 23.—An oil train was fired here to-day and totally destroyed.

BALTIMORE, July 23.—All quiet here this morning, but the authorities are preparing for future emergencies. The troops are entrenched near the city.

A dispatch from East Buffalo, N. Y., states that stock trains are not allowed to move eastward.

**The Lachawanna and Lake Shore R. R.**

CLEVELAND, July 22.—The strike on the Lake Shore Road was inaugurated this afternoon. At Collingwood, the firemen and breakmen left the trains, and the engineers refused to run with green hands. All freight traffic on the road is suspended. About two hundred cars loaded with cattle, and seven hundred cars of freight are at Collingwood. The trains are stopped between here and Chicago. There has been no violence and all is quiet. The Company will not attempt to start any trains to-night, as a large force of strikers would prevent their passage.

The Cleveland Grays are at their armory, awaiting orders.

The Standard Oil Company, employing 200 men, shut down last night, there being no way to get the oil to market.

The Cleveland Rolling Mills are preparing to shut down. Other large manufacturing companies have been compelled to close.

**The Strike at Other Points.**

ST. LOUIS, July 23.—The strike went into effect last night on the Chicago and Alton road. No freight trains are allowed to leave. All is quiet however and no violence.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July, 23. — An immense meeting was held here of several thousand. Milton Spahon of Milwaukee, made an incendiary speech, saying: "This may not be the time, but the time may come to use the knife and apply the torch." The sentiment was loudly applauded. Other speeches were more conservative. Resolutions were adopted that no freight trains be permitted to leave.

Some roads are yielding to the demands of men and avoiding trouble.

The Union Pacific has followed the Central Pacific and rescinded the order reducing wages.

**Cabinet Meeting on the Strike.**

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The Cabinet held a special meeting to consider the serious condition of things in view of the extended railroad strikes, and to take measures to restore tranquility.

The most influential papers of the country denounce the strikers and their riotous proceedings. The *Herald* says they have become rioters, and not strikers, and must be put down.

**Mass Meeting in San Francisco—Destruction of Property.**

SAN FRANCISCO, July 24. — The workingmen held an immense mass meeting here last night at which there were ten thousand men presented. Everything was orderly and the speakers moderate.

A drunken man fired into the crowd and wounded three men.

After the crowd had dispersed a lot of young hoodlums started for Chinatown and demolished fifteen Chinese wash-houses. They accidentally set fire to the dwelling house of Mr. Blumenberg. Eight policemen kept them out out of Chinatown. The mob finally dispersed. Damage, $10,000. All is quiet this morning.

**The Strike on the Lake Shore Railroad Etc.**

CINCINNATI, July 24.—2,000 rioters took possession of the Lake Shore round house at Buffalo, rioting the military.

6,000 men are on a strike at Terre Haute.

The factory hands in all the towns are joining with the strikers. They are ordered to quit work.

The strike is ordered in all directions.

The strike is in progress on the Mjchigan Central and on the New York Central.

The militia fired on the mob at Reading, killing four persons and wounding several others.

A railroad accident occurred near Sharpsburg by which six persons were killed.

**Railroads Refuse to Comply.**

CHICAGO, July 24.—The citizens of Pittsburg are now fully organized and have control of the city.

All the Railroad Companies have refused to comply with the demands of the strikers. A general strike is continuing.

**Havana Advices.**

HAVANA, July 24.—The revolutionists demanded the surrender of Porto Plato, when the government forces attacked them, wounding Alamonte Orteo, who was in command, and the band escaped.

**England Increasing Her Force in the Mediterranean.**

LONDON, July 24.—Lord Derby says that owing to the unsettled state of Mediterranean affairs it has been thought right to raise the Malta garrison three thousand men.

**Turks Enter Montenegro.**

PESTH, July 24.— Turkish troops have crossed the Montenegran frontier with the avowed object of preventing Nicholas from besieging Nicsic.

The Austrians and Hungarians are pleased with the action of the British Cabinet, and will aid in protecting British interests in the East.

**Great Excitement in England.**

CHICAGO, July 24.—The *Tribune's* London special says: There is no disguising the gravity of the situation. The Russio-Turkish war is entering upon a new complication which may involve more than one of the great powers which have hitherto held aloof. Yesterday great excitement prevailed. Never since the beginning of the war has there been so much feeling. The stock market was exceedingly flat. The *Times* says: The country is once more disturbed by menacing rumors; it will be seen from the intelligence we publish this morning that orders have been sent to prepare several large troop ships for sea. Although Malta is their nominal destination it is expected they will form a part of the force which is to occupy Gallipoli.

**Turkish Cavalry Movements.**

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 24.—Osman Pasha telegraphs from Pleona that the Turkish cavalry have taken possession of Fourteen. Additional abandoned ammunition wagons were found at a spot within the lines previously occupied by the Russians.

**Surrender of a Turkish Garrison.**

LONDON, July 24.—Fort Vir, at the entrance of the Duga Pass, with a garrison of 60 Turks, surrendered after a few hours' bombardment.

**The Buffalo Riot.**

BUFFALO, July 24.—Both the rioters and troops are resting on their arms, all the depots, cars and shops being strongly guarded by soldiers. It is understood that the Westfield Company's firing was without orders. The gravest fears are entertained for what the particulars may develope. No trains are running from the city, the mob having control of the International bridge.

The troops are driving the mob mob out of the yards at East Buffalo, to give room for the moving of cars. Intense excitement prevails.

Following are among the rioters wounded: William Berrigan, W. J. L. Hickey, Pat. Breen, Paul Lang, John Clay, L. Murphy. Two of the Westfield Company are reported killed.

**The Strike at Chicago.**

CHICAGO, July 24.—The strike of railroad hands has become general in Chicago. It was inaugurated last night by a strike among the switchmen on the Michigan Central railroad, and this morning the entire force of the road joined them.

A mob, among whom are but few strikers, is circulating to the number of about five hundred, and compelling all classes of workmen to quit. No depredations are being committed.

**Troops Switched Off.**

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 24.—Troops ordered from Fort Leavenworth to St. Louis have been switched on the side track by the trackmen, and cannot proceed. The railroad employees have given notice that they will burn every bridge between here and St. Louis if necessary to prevent them from going to that city.

**The Strike at Other Points.**

The great strike has spread like wildfire till it has reached besides points first affected—New York City, Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis, Columbus, Indianapolis, Philadelphia, Cumberland, Kansas City, Zanesville, Wheeling, Albany, Toledo, Erie, etc. It may be said to extend all over the country.

The press generally condems the rioters, but expresses sympathy on account of reduction of wages, etc. It will require time and negotiation to settle the troubles, which have become so general and which have enlisted all classes of working men.

**Further Riots in San Francisco.**

SAN FRANCISCO, July 25.—The hoodlums were rampant again last night. Several more wash-houses were demolished. Incendiary fires were also started.

Two Chinamen were murdered and their bodies burned by the excited mob.

The police finally dispersed the rioters.

Extraordinary precautions have been taken for the public safety.

The President has been applied to for Mare Island troops if necessary, and the militia is already in readiness.

All is quiet in the city this morning.

**Strikes Spreading Over the Country.**

CHICAGO, July 25.—The strikes are still spreading.

Passenger and freight trains are stopped in all directions. On some of the railroads the tracks have been torn up. The demands of the employees have been granted in some instances.

Fifteen hundred employees of the Lackawanna Coal Company have struck.

Strikers are in possession of all the Cincinnati road.

**All Quiet at Pittsburg.**

PITTSBURG, July 25.—All is quiet here this morning.

The soldiers at Reading refuse to fight the rioters.

The rioters at Louisville stoned the Mayor's house.

**Death of Capt. Bancroft.**

PORTLAND, July 25.—News is received of the death of Capt. Bancroft. No particulars.

Troops are concentrating for the pursuit of Joseph's band of Indians who are continuing their flight.

At Kamaras the Indians stole 400 horses.

**War News—Russians Within Thirty Miles of Adrianople.**

LONDON, July 25.—The Russians are now within thirty miles of Adrianople and pushing forward.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 25. — The Austrian papers demand that the Government take active steps for war.

The Russians were repulsed with considerable loss at Terek.

A battle is expected at Kirkillissa.

There is considerable excitement in England in consequence of the moving of the British troops. The Turkish commander in Bulgaria has expelled all newspaper men.

The Russians claim a victory in a great battle at Pleora over 50,000 Turks.


**Notice to the Ladies of Woodland.**—New era in Wools and Fancy Goods. We propose that you shall not pay but Fifteen Cents per ounce for your Zephyr Wools hereafter, and not Twenty and Twenty-five Cents, which you have been compelled to pay heretofore or go to San Francisco, thereby taking trade from Sacramento. We lead in the reduction; now let all follow suit. We will keep on hand a full line of Zephyrs, Cardboard; also, all kinds of Beads, Fancy Goods in endless variety), Sheet Music, at our new store, Northwest Corner Sixth and J Streets. A Fresh Stock of Wools and Fancy Goods. Yours, very respectfully, JOHN F. COOPER.

jy12-2pw


## New Advertisements.

### Executor's Sale.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance of the provisions of the last Will of WILLIAM MONTGOMERY, deceased, which has heretofore been duly admitted to Probate in the Probate Court of Yolo County, State of California, the undersigned, the Executor named in said Will and appointed by said Court, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, upon the terms hereinafter specified, and subject to confirmation by said Probate Court, on SATURDAY, THE EIGHTEENTH DAY OF AUGUST, A.D. 1877, at 10 o'clock A.M., at the Montgomery Ranch, situated about three and a-half miles south of Davisville, in said Yolo County, California, all the following described real and personal property belonging to said Estate, to-wit:

**Real Estate.**

All the right, title, interest and Estate of the said WILLIAM MONTGOMERY, at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest that the said Estate has by operation of law, or otherwise acquired, other than or in addition to that of the said WILLIAM MONTGOMERY at the time of his death, in and to all those certain pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in said county of Yolo, State of California, and particularly described as follows, to wit:

The southwest quarter of Section 8, the southeast quarter of Section 7, and fractional parts of the northeast quarter of Section 18, all in Township 8 north, Range 3 east, Mount Diablo Base and Meridian. Also the following described

**Personal Property,**

To-wit: 1 stallion, 13 head of horses, 17 head of colts, ranging from months to three years old, 1 bull, 18 head of stock cattle, 7 cows, 20 head of hogs, 1 shotgun, a quantity of barley, a quantity of hay and a miscellaneous lot of farming implements, consisting of 1 mower, 1 rake, 1 wagon, and plows, harrows, harness, cultivator, etc.

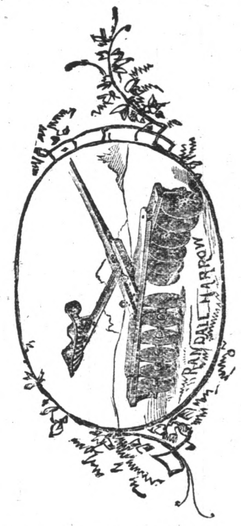
TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF SALE.—On personal property, cash in gold coin; all sums under one hundred dollars to be paid down on day of sale; sums over one hundred dollars six months' credit with good security and interest at one per cent.

On Real Estate: Cash in gold coin; ten per cent of purchase money to be paid to Auctioneer on day of sale—balance on confirmation of sale by Probate Court, or six months' time with mortgage security and one per cent. interest—as purchaser may prefer. Deed at expense of purchaser.

R. S. CAREY, Executor.

July 24th, 1877. jy26-4t


## The Randall PULVERIZING HARROW!




For the RANDALL HARROW we claim:

I. That in field work, it can be turned about as readily as a cart.

II. Its Double-Gang arrangement makes *all* the wheels or discs equally effective when in motion.

III. Its combination of mutually acting vertical plate-wheel gangs is attached to a horizontal frame, and the harrow is guided when in motion by a pole in such a way as to secure a complete and effective forward and *horizontal* action of both gangs as well as the lateral or sidewise lifting and crushing action of *all the plate-wheels*. The flexible pole secures a steady and uniform action, saving it from jumps and sidebounds.

IV. Its concave plate-wheels are *self-sharpening by use.*

V. Each wheel or disk makes a groove for its passage through the soil, by clearing, crushing and lifting *from the groove all the soil*, and rolling it in a furrow at one side.

VI. All the rootlets are cut off or torn from the groove and exposed to the air and sun, or are buried below the surface.

VII. Instead of a *dead draft by impact* against heavy and inert soil, it cuts like a knife and splits it like a wedge.

VIII. It loosens, crumbles and lightens the soil, but does not harden it.

IX. It rolls and covers seed grain deeply and uniformly beneath the surface, and ensures germination and growth by preparing a perfect seed bed.

X. It covers broadcast seed peas so effectively and perfectly, as to save from a tenth to a fifth part of the seed commonly lost when scratched in with a toothed drag on stubble or sod furrows. (Careful experiments have proved that *shallow* planted peas give a much *smaller* yield than deep planted ones. The same is also true of *oats, wheat* and *barley*. Barley growers have given high praise to the RANDALL HARROW, for "covering in" seed grain as it should be.)

XI. It turns below the surface top manure—old stubble and straw—and rolls under and buries the small stones, which the "old drag" hauls to the top.

XII. Every inch of it does full, honest work, and don't need a "lap" or a "skip" to make its work "good," like the corner-going drag. And *the best of all* amongst its good deeds is, it does what no toothed-drag can do—to-wit: It takes the soil from *below* and rolls it upward to the surface, pulverizing and exposing it to the enriching sun and air. Good TILLAGE requires this—and this is what no other harrow can accomplish, so effectively and speedily as the RANDALL PULVERIZING HARROW, with its double solid gang of plate-wheels.

FOR SALE BY

**CLAUDE V. BURKE, Agent,**

**Yolo, Yolo Co., Cal.**

jy26-3w

**A. N. DICK,**
**DENTIST,**

Will be at Hilliker's Hotel, Madison, 1st Tuesday and Wednesday,
At Marden House, Davisville, 2d Tuesday and Wednesday,
At Union Hotel, Knights Landing, 3d Tuesday and Wednesday in each month;
On all other days in his office
Opp. College, Main St., Woodland.

jy26w

**WOODLAND BAKERY,**
**OTTO SCHLUER, Prop'r,**

Families supplied with Fresh Bread, Crackers, Cakes, Etc.

**Wedding Cakes Supplied to Order.**

BAKERY ON FIRST STREET
Near Capital Hotel. jy26w

**C. E. PINKHAM, M.D.,**
HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.
OFFICE OVER THE BANK, WOODLAND, CAL.
Office hours—8 to 9 A.M., 12 to 2 and 7 to 8 P.M.
Sundays, 2 to 4 P.M. je22dw


### For Sheriff.

P. L. KINCHELOE will be a candidate for Sheriff of Yolo County, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

jy26-dw.

### For Sheriff

J. R. EDMONDS will be a candidate for Sheriff the next term provided he is the choice of the Democracy of the county, and subject to their decision. je13dwtd

### For County Clerk.

P. W. FISHER, of Cacheville, announces himself as a candidate for Clerk of Yolo County, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. my17-td

### For Sheriff.

J. T. LILLARD, of Plainfield, will be a candidate before the Democratic County Convention for nomination to the office of Sheriff of Yolo County. my17-td

### For County Recorder.

R. W. MEGOWAN informs the people of Yolo County that he will be a candidate for the office of County Recorder, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. jy3-td

### Probate Order.

IN THE PROBATE COURT, COUNTY OF Yolo, State of California.

In the matter of the Estate of DWIGHT NAPIER, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of J. W. Bandy, Administrator of the Estate of Dwight Napier, deceased, praying for an order to sell all the property of said Estate, both real and personal, described in the inventory and appraisement now on file in the office of the Clerk of said Court, to pay the debts outstanding against said Estate, and the debts, charges and expenses of administration.

It is ordered that Saturday, the 4th day of August, A. D. 1877, at the hour of 1 o'clock of said day, and the Court room of said Court, in the Court House at Woodland in said County, be and the same are hereby appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition; and all persons interested in said Estate are hereby notified to appear at the time and place aforesaid, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted, and an order entered authorizing the sale of said property.

It is further ordered that the Clerk of said Court give notice of said hearing by causing a certified copy of this order to be published in the YOLO DEMOCRAT, a weekly newspaper printed and published in said County, for four successive weeks next preceeding the time fixed for said hearing.

Dated June 30th, 1877.

E. R. BUSH, Probate Judge.

I hereby certify the foregoing to be a full, true and correct copy of the original order on file in my office and of the endorsements thereupon in the above entitled estate.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Seal of the Probate Court this 3rd day of July, A. D. 1877.

[SEAL.] D. M. BURNS, Clerk.

G. N. FREMAN, Deputy. jy5-5t

### Notice to Contractors.

BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY J. D. STEPHENS, President of the **Cottonwood Ditch Co.**, at the Bank of Woodland, till WEDNESDAY NOON, August 8th, 1877, for the excavation of their irrigating canal—said canal to be made according to maps and specifications to be seen at the Bank of Woodland.

Bids will be received on Sections, as per maps, or on the whole canal. The work to be done under the supervision and direction of the engineer, and to be completed by the 15th of October next.

Bids to be made per cubic yard of excavation. The Board of Directors of the Company reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

Woodland, July 23d, 1877.

jy23-dwtd L. D. STEPHENS, Secretary.

### County Treasurer's Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT there are Funds in the Treasury to redeem all Warrants registered as follows:

ON THE GENERAL FUND,
Prior to November 10th, 1875:

ON THE CONTINGENT FUND,
Prior to December 27th, 1875, and Warrant No. 1,251, registered December 27th, 1875.

WOODLAND, July 17th, 1877.

A. C. KEAN,
jy17d1w3t Treasurer Yolo County.


**JOHN J. TRARBACH,**
**Cor. K and Third Sts.,**
**SACRAMENTO.**

—DEALER IN—

**CLOTHING**

—AND—

**GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS**

☞ Constantly receiving the Latest Styles. A Full and Complete Assortment of Youths' and Boys' Clothing. PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES. ap19is6m

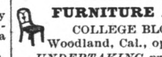
A. P. SPENCE. D. R. BOULTON.

**SPENCE & BOULTON,**
SUCCESSORS TO E. BYNUM & CO.,
**PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS,**

Paints, Oils, Glass, Toilets, Perfumeries, Cigars and Tobaccos of the choicest kind. We invite and solicit a liberal share of public patronage.

*Prescriptions Carefully and Accurately Compounded* at all hours, day or night. je7dw

**LIVERY & FEED STABLES.**



I am prepared and will let teams cheaper than any other man in town. In connection with the Stable I have a No. 1 Feed Yard, and Hay to sell by the ton or bale. Also,

**WOOD at $5 per Cord; $5.50 delivered**

Call and see me at FIRST ST. STABLE, at the rear of Freeman & Co's Store.

jy19-mh223m J. B. POCKMAN, Prop'r.

**J. K. SMITH,**
Manufacturer and Dealer in
**FURNITURE AND BEDDING,**
COLLEGE BLOCK, MAIN ST.,
Woodland, Cal., opp. the Craft House.
*UNDERTAKING promptly attended to.*
A fine new hearse in connection with the business. je1-dw

**T. M. PRIOR,**
**Harness & Saddle Maker,**
Two Doors West of Express Office,
WOODLAND, - - - - - CAL.
Only Importer from the East.
Everything in my line constantly on hand, or made to order, and sold at lowest living rates. jeldw

**S. T. PENDECAST & CO.,**
Dealers in all kinds of
LADIES', MISSES AND CHILDREN'S
**Gaiters, Shoes and Slippers,**
Men's and Boys' Boots and Shoes,
HATS, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, ETC.,
Main Street, Woodland, Cal. jeldw

**L. MACHEFERT,**
**JEWELRY STORE,**
CRAFT HOTEL BUILDING,
Woodland, - - - - - Cal.
Clocks, Watches, Chains, Ladies' Gold Sets, Solid and Plated Ware, Gold Pens, Spectacles, and everything in the Jewelry line. Agency of the FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE. jeldw

**J. W. KING,**
**PHOTOGRAPHER,**
Over Porter & Co., Woodland, Cal.
None but first-class work allowed to leave this Gallery.
COME AND SEE US. jeldw

**E. V. JOICE & JAMES MASON,**
NOTARIES PUBLIC,
NO. 6 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE,
SAN FRANCISCO.

☞ Special attention given to taking and certifying Depositions of Witnesses. je15dw

**P. H. SIBLEY,**
Police Judge and Justice of the Peace for Cache Creek Township.
*ATTORNEY-AT-LAW & CONVEYANCER.*
Office in Town Hall, Woodland. je7d

# The Yolo Democrat

**Thursday, July 26th, 1877.**

GEO. M. MOTT is the authorized agent of this paper in Sacramento for soliciting advertisements and subscriptions, collecting bills, etc.

*Every letter or communication to the* DEMOCRAT *should bear the name of the author, not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty of good faith.*


## Town and County Matters

### LETTERS ON A CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

LETTER I.

The voters of Yolo county, in common with those of the whole State, are now entering upon the biennial contest for the election of county officers and members of the Legislature. Already are heard the notes of preparation for the conflict; and, in no great time, the passions and sympathies of a large portion of the people will be aroused almost to a pitch of enthusiasm over the important questions whether Smith or Brown shall exercise, during the next two years, the mighty functions of the Sheriff's office, and whether the country shall be saved by confiding the tremendous responsibilities of the office of Coroner to Robinson, or ruined by the mad preference of the voters for Jones. But, in the midst of this excitement, there is grave danger of forgetting that a matter of momentous consequence is to be submitted to the votes of the people at the coming election; a matter which, in the importance of its relations to every person in the community, casts the contest over the spoils of office entirely in the shade. At this election the question is again proposed to us: "Shall a convention be called to revise the Constitution of the State?" Two years ago this question was propounded; and, though scarcely any negative votes were cast, the measure was defeated by the lack of interest manifested in the result. In this series of letters I shall endeavor to show that the welfare of the citizens of the State imperatively requires a thorough revision of the Constitution, and that a proper revision can only be had through the medium of a convention; and, if space permits, I shall also offer some suggestions as to the method of dealing with some of the questions to be solved in such a revision.

The first evil of which the people complain is the excessive taxation, which, growing by degrees, seems as far as ever from its culmination. And in addition to the amount of the burden, serious objections are made to the methods of assessment, in which, it is claimed, the equality and uniforminity designed by the framers of the Constitution have disappeared through judicial construction, to the great detriment of the producing class and therefore of the body of the people.

It is not a new or remarkable phenomenon, that tax-payers should complain of taxation. Every nation in every age has had a class of men impatient of every burden, revolting at every tax, however necessary, and always finding in the visits of the tax-gatherer fresh food for discontent, if not incitement to resistance. For this reason complaints of this kind are often unheeded; and sober minded people, continually dreading change and revolution, and fearing that agitation will result in insecurity of property, frequently submit without opposition and almost with complacency to the most oppressive and useless demands that can be made upon them. But, to a reflecting person, the present rate of taxation in this State must give rise to serious uneasiness. At Woodland, where taxes are lighter than most places in the State, the entire tax levy upon property during the last year, for State, county and municipal purposes, was over two per cent. of the valuation, and, during the year before over two and one-fourth per cent.; and, in addition to this, there was collected in each year the sum of five dollars per capita for poll taxes. And yet, at this very time, bonds of the United States drawing interest at only *four* per cent per annum are in great demand, about seventy millions of dollars having been subscribed to this loan during the first month of its negotiation. But, not regarding this exceptionally low investment, let us consider our local situation. The average yearly income of a man here certainly does not exceed ten per cent upon the entire amount of his property; and yet more than *one-fifth* of this entire income must be contributed to the support of the Government. But this exaction, great as it is, does not fill the measure of our burdens; we are still compelled to pay enormous sums for the support of the Federal Government, sums which, though not raised by direct taxation and therefore not so much noted by the tax-payer, and none the less drawn from our earnings, and constitute a permanent incumbrance on our property.

But the taxation, great as it is, should not be objected to if it be founded upon necessity; and we must therefore examine the use for which this money is expended. During the last fiscal year Yolo County raised by taxation for county purposes the sum of $124,459, and for State purposes the sum of $75,286; and in each year, since the organization of the county, a sum has been collected equal to, and in many years greater than this amount in proportion to the wealth of the county. And how has this been expended? We have a Court House and a Hospital, both poor and cheap and scarcely fit for their respective purposes; we have a system of roads and bridges that would move the laughter if not the indignation of a resident of the Atlantic States. We have spent a small sum annually for the support of indigent and criminals; and we have a county debt of about $90,000. The bulk of the people's money has gone to pay the salaries of officers and the running expenses of that extravagant and unwieldy machinery which we call our county government. Nor do these sums merely represent the actual taxation; for a large portion of the salaries of the officers are paid by fees taken directly from those who have been compelled to receive their services, and therefore does not appear in the tax levy. So with the State government. We are annually taxed in great sums to support a system of governmental machinery, complex beyond precedent, extravagant beyond calculation, and useless beyond the idea of the most radical reformer. Think for a moment of the number of officers employed and paid for the sole purpose of collecting and handling the money raised by taxation, and whose fees depend, in most cases, upon the amount of money collected. It would be easy to make a statement of the sums annually expended in the collection and disbursement of the public moneys, and the amount would be startling enough; but we have to do now with general principles, and it is sufficient to say that we are, beyond all doubt, governed to an extent and at an expense of which our fathers never dreamt, and with an amount of benefit certainly very problematical. The limited space at my command forbids any detailed examination of the present system, but let each thinking man, divesting himself of all the prejudices of habit, consider it for himself, and say whether it is either logical in theory or successful in practice. If neither, and such, I think, will be the unanimous verdict, what remedy is at our command?

In every political campaign, whether local, State or National, this evil has been discussed and the remedy sought for; and, in each case, a ready and triumphant answer has been given. Says the Democratic party: "Put the government in our hands and we will accomplish reform;" and the Republican party, in its turn, declares, "True reform can only be obtained through us; all virtue is concentrated in our ranks, and we alone can save the country." But, in spite of all these professions, and perhaps because of them, the evil has steadily increased. One of the greatest of modern Democrats, Charles O'Conor, writes: "In effect these" (the leaders of the party in opposition) "will actually become allies of the party in power. Their function is to perpetuate among the people a delusive reliance upon that pretended but unreal conflict concerning principles which traders in politics always affect. Through the ordinary revolutions of the political lottery such contestants divide between themselves, and alternately enjoy, all that through the forms of law can be wrung from the multitude. They have been known to concert in perfect harmony before elections the means of accomplishing a prearranged result." This truth has been well exemplified in our national history. During the administration of the Democratic party under Jackson, the infamous "spoils system" was first put into operation against strong denunciation from the opposition; but when the Whig party came into power under Harrison, that system was continued and extended. Since that time it has been the ruling policy of every administration of every party; and, though the present administration has made some good promises on this subject, it is only fair to say that we have waited so long for a reform in this matter that we may be pardoned for placing little reliance in the promises of any party. It is also a noticeable fact that the policy of the present administration on this subject is not meeting with that cordial support from the Republican party which alone could constitute any guarantee for its continuance. And yet this system, if not the cause, is at least one of the gravest symptoms of the present disease at the heart of the body politic—a disease that threatens to undermine our democratic institutions, and place us at the mercy of an unprincipled and rapacious governing class; to sacrifice the dearest interests of the people to the greed of an army of office holders and office seekers.

Perhaps it may seem to some that I have overstated the case; that this State has advanced and prospered to an immense extent in spite of these things, and that therefore the evil cannot be so great as I have represented it. To such I say: "Despise not the day of small things." Our prosperity appears great, but who can answer for its continuance under this load. This is an age of competition, and the struggle for existance is growing sharper every day. The difference of a few cents in tolls has struck a well nigh fatal blow at the commercial superiority of the great city of New York, and the difference of a few cents in our tax rate may well make to us all the difference between prosperity and distress. If we are to be a successful people we must clear away all obstacles from our path, and must see that there are none of our own creation. It is almost an axiom that a truly free government will be an economical one, and if we discover in our system constant extravagance, waste and peculation, we are forced to ask whether free institutions exist more than in name, and whether we have gained by exchanging monarchical or aristocratic government for the tyranny of an irresponsible and proletarian horde of officers and politicians.

In my next letter I shall endeavor to show that the fault lies in our present system of State government, and that no remedy short of a general revision will reach the evil. R.

### "Independent Farmer" on Taxation.

MISSOURI RANCH, YOLO COUNTY, Cal., July 14th, 1877.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—Indulge the writer for a short space in the columns of your paper. The subject to which the minds of the voters of this State should be more particularly called is the election of such men to the Legislature as will acquiesce with the tax payers of the State in repealing such laws as are not in accordance with the Constitution of our Government. Let us have laws that will be just and equal. Is there any justice in the present laws of taxation in this State? Look at this question for a moment. The poor man, the laboring man—the bone and sinew of the country—have the big end of our taxes to pay. Will we, as tax-payers, bear all this burden? No. You see, fellow-citizens, the notes and mortgages of the money-lender are exempt from taxation, but the poor, hard working sunburnt toiler on his farm, who is compelled to labor from early sunrise to the going down of the same—he is the man that must pay taxes on every dollar that he possesses. Why, Mr. Editor, the Assessor will even assess the poor man's wife's pets and chickens that she has to make a little pin money from. Oh may God have mercy upon the blindness of the tax payer!

Now, gentlemen, what we want is men in the Legislature from this county and every other county of this State who will use their endeavors to bring about a better state of things in regard to taxation. Let us have a law plain and simple, and let the Assessor assess what is in our hands, and if we are in debt take out our indebtedness; not a law such as we now have, filled with technicalities and hard to understand. Let us as tax-payers in every county in the State get up petitions for redress and circulate them.

How many million dollars in money and property there are in California upon which there is no tax paid. If taxes were made equal on all property, as the Constitution requires, our taxes would be lighter. The poor man would have a better show for an upward march and our country would advance faster. There are many of our poor men with good intellectual faculties who are kept with their nose to the griudstone for the want of a little assistance.

Now I want to ask the gentlemen who are candidates to look into their own hearts and see if they are actuated by true motives and a desire to benefit their country.

A man should look around and see if he is capable of managing his own business first, and then his neighbors will apply to him for assistance. INDEPENDENT FARMER.

### Mr. Stephens' Iron Fence.

The finishing touches are just now being given to the handsome and substantial new iron fence Mr. J. D. Stephens has erected in front of his handsome and spacious grounds end massive and elegant residence on Cross street in this city. These expressive terms will not be called extravagant when it is known that they refer to the finest and most extensive private residence and grounds in Woodland, which is becoming noted for the number of its good and substantial residences. This fence was manufactured by the American Fence Company, of Cleavland, Ohio, and was contracted for by Mr. Stephens some months ago. Mr. Thos. Jones was sent out to put up the fence properly, the company of course being aware that that is the best course to take to have their work speak well for them. The grounds are 400 feet wide and the fence runs the whole width, terminating at either end against an osage orange hedge which runs at right angles and gives the railing a bold relief by contrast. In the centre, there is a curve toward the house making a span of some eighty feet. Near both ends and within the curve is a double gate for carriages, one half being used as an ordinary entrance gate, and the inner posts of each is surmounted by a large and handsome lamp to be lit with gas. In the curve between the gates are four unique iron hitching posts painted in imitation of the green holly, with the limbs fresh trimmed. Fastened to the outer and passing through the tops of the inner posts is a chain, the object of which is apparent. These are also manufactured and put up by the Cleveland Fence Company. The fence is five feet two inches high and is thoroughly braced and anchored, so that it shall keep its true position without either sagging or leaning. It is made in pannels but the parts are all cast separately and put together with bolts. The straight rods and the back rail are of wood, but all the ornamental work, posts, caps, braces, anchors, etc., are of iron; while the wooden parts are so painted and dusted with iron filings that it all has the same appearance. It is difficult to give an exact description of this handsome improvement. It must be seen to be appreciated. We expect it will be the means of introducing more of the same or similar kinds of residence fencing by those who can afford it. It improves Mr. Stephens' property greatly, giving it the finishing touch; and it is certainly a good advertisement for the manufacturers.

### Winters.

We find the following in the *Advocate* of July 21st:

In the town limits of Winters, a wheat field a little over a year ago containing a population of six hundred, the total number of deaths is two, both children, and yet there are people who say that Yolo county is not healthy.

The *Mail* man is nothing if not making discoveries. His last is that "morning papers are printed the night before." Comparing his *Morning Mail* with the DAILY DEMOCRAT, we should suppose it was printed a brace of "nights before."

The survey for the Cache Creek water ditch is being actively prosecuted by Ceil Nurse, and as soon as the surveys are completed, work will be commenced. It is stated that it will cost at least $30,000 to build the ditch to Langville, which is as far as they expect to get this Fall.

The following officers of Winters Lodge, No. 243 I. O. O. F., were duly installed by D. D. G. M., R. B. Mosbey: N. G., W. D. Bowen; V. G., H. M. Hord; Sec'y, Bd. Fisher; Treas., J. D. Gregory. There were present representatives from Woodland and Davisville Lodges.

### An Arizona Mine.

President Martin of Santa Rosa Christian College, and President Smith of Hesperian College, of Woodland, are owners of a mine in Arizona that is reputed to be very rich. We see by the Santa Rosa *Democrat* that President Martin, of Christian College, returned on the evening train on Monday, direct from Arizona. He brings very rich specimens of silver ore from the Globe District, one of which is as rich as we ever saw. It came from the McMillen claim. Mr. Martin thinks the Globe District is a very rich mining country. It is about 75 miles northwest of Florence, the county seat of Pinal county, on the Gila river. The ore above alluded to is from a mine owned by President Martin and another gentleman. A ton of the ore as rich as the specimens brought is now on the way to San Francisco. It is estimated to be worth from $16,000 to $25,000 a ton. We congratulate our fellow townsman on his good fortune." Dr. Strong and Prof. Grant of this city, who we learn have purchased interests in this mine, are now in Arizona to see for themselves.

### That Rich Strike.

Mr. Grant, a relative of our County Treasurer, A. C. Kean, exhibited in Woodland a few weeks ago some very rich and beautiful specimens of gold quartz from a ledge discovered by him in Nevada County, near Grass Valley, a few months since. We append a short description of the ledge and what its owners are doing with it, taken from a late number of the Grass Valley *Union*: "The find is the richest in gold that we have ever heard of. They have a ledge nearly five inches thick, which is filled with gold. There is as much, and sometimes more, of bulk of gold than of quartz, and of course the gold is much greater than the quartz when it comes to weight. Yesterday, the owners of this remarkable bonanza shipped four bars of gold to the Swiss American Bank, San Francisco, the bars aggregating $10,000 in value. The gold was taken out by hand mortar process in three days. It is really a ledge of gold which carries some quartz—incredible as such an assertion may seem."

### Boy Drowned.

Roscoe Peart, aged nine years, son of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Peart, was drowned yesterday about 5 P.M. in Cache Creek, on their ranch three miles north of this city, known as the Yerby ranch. He was playing, with a younger brother on the bank of the creek, and in attempting to throw his dog into the water slipped and fell into a deep hole and strangled immediately. It was some distance from the house, and the younger brother could only run and tell them that Roscoe fell into the water. As soon as possible, Mr. Peart and a hired man got to the creek, but too late to save the little fellow, he was found six feet under water about fifteen or twenty minutes after he fell in. Mrs. Peart was in San Francisco, confined to her bed, and the sad news was telegraphed to her. The corpse was taken down this morning on the cars, and the funeral will probably take place to-morrow.

### County Court—Bush, Judge.

In the County Court the trial calender has been set as follows:

People vs. Jos. Summers—Incest. Trial set for Monday, July 23, at 1 P.M.

People vs. August Nelson—Misdemeanor. Trial set for 24th, 9 A.M.

People vs. Benj. Wilson—Gaming. Trial set for 24th, 1 P.M.

Brown vs. Parker—Civil Suit. Trial set for Wednesday, July 25th, 9 A.M.

Garoutte vs. Fiske. Trial set for Thursday, July 26th, 9 A.M.

Armstrong & Hinkson vs. D. H. Woods. Trial set for Thursday, August 2nd.

*Tuesday, July 24th.*

People vs. August Nelson—Gaming. Jury case. Verdict: guilty. To-morrow, at 1 P.M., set for sentence.

People vs. Benj. Wilson. Obtaining money under false pretences. Jury. Verdict: guilty; and Defendant ordered to appear for sentence August 19th, at 1 P.M.

Court adjourned till Wednesday at 9 A.M.

Calendar for July 25th (to-day): Brown vs. Parker.

### The Senatorship.

The *Mail* is out with a new candidate for State Senator, its editor having failed to secure the Yolo delegation. It now names Supervisor S. N. Mering as one who "will make an excellent legislator, and adds: "We commend him to the consideration of the Convention, and shall urge his nomination first, last and all the time." Mr. Mering's record as a Supervisor passes muster without much complaint and he might make just as good a Senator if he could secure the nomination and election. But there need not be any over anxiety about this matter in the Republican camp, for it is not likely that any one that secures the nomination on that side will be elected. The Democracy of the District expect to name the man who will secure the Senatorship.

### Fund Apportionment.

An order was made June 12th in the Board of Supervisors that $3,945.38, in the hands of the County Treasurer and Tax Collector, released by the Supreme Court as contested taxes, be apportioned to the different funds of the county. At an adjourned meeting on the 20th the appointment was made as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| State Fund | $1,491 85 |
| General Fund | 616 46 |
| Salary Fund | 271 24 |
| Hospital Fund | 221 92 |
| Road Fund | 433 17 |
| Contingent Fund | 530 16 |
| School Fund | 295 90 |
| Bounty Fund | 24 65 |

### Spanish and French.

An opportunity is now offered to acquire a knowledge of the Spanish and French languages. Sr. Juan Sylvester, who has just arrived from the Southern part of the State, and not long since from Chili, in South America, will open classes shortly if sufficient encouragement is offered. Sr. Sylvester has occupied high positions in educational institutions, which he has the documents to prove, and he is no doubt fully competent to do what he proposes. We hope he will meet with success. He proposes to make the terms very reasonable.

### Cacheville.

From the *Tribune* of Saturday last we extract the following:

A. M. Ayers and Alice Newton, we understand, have been engaged to teach the Cacheville school.

A. Alexander, of Woodland, was in Cacheville on Thursday. He is prospecting for a location.

There is talk of another mercantile establishment, a boot and shoe store, and a blacksmith shop in Cacheville.

Rev J. M. Johnston, pastor of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church at Winters, died at that place July 22nd.

## LOCAL BREVITIES.

G. N. Freeman, Deputy County Clerk, went to the Bay this morning.

H. M. Hoyt of Knights Landing has been quite ill for several days.

ONLY FIRST-CLASS GALLERY in Sacramento, WOLF & KILDARE, cor. J and 5th sts. 26

The County Board of Equalization has closed its labors; also the Town Board.

It is reported that Mr. T. J. Goin has secured the Knights Landing school for the next term.

There was a slight sprinkle of rain here on Friday and Saturday—not enough to lay the dust.

Messrs. Bidwell, S. T. Pendegast, Wm Brown and J. Hall start on a mountain trip Monday morning.

VISIT OUR FINE ART GALLERY when in Sacramento. WOLFE & KILDARE, cor. J and 5th sts. 26

W. W. Brownell and family have returned from their trip to Adams' Springs where they have been spending a few weeks.

The attention of contractors is called to the notice of the Cottonwood Ditch Company, asking bids for excavating the irrigating canal.

A. D. Porter, Esq., and family returned home from Bartlett Springs Saturday afternoon, feeling better for the trip and the change.

Saturday evening one of the plate glass windows in front of the Woodland Variety Store was accidentally broken by a young man on the outside.

Two polling places have been changed in this county by the Supervisors, as follows: West Grafton to Black's Station, and East Cottonwood to Madison.

WE have on our Ranch at Capay 600 cords of choice Mountain Stove Wood which will be sold cheap.
34-3w F. S. FREEMAN & Co.

Mr. Jeff. Clanton went East a few days since on a visit to friends near St. Louis, and when near Laramie was detained six hours from some difficulty on the railroad.

In the County Court the case of August Nelson, charged with misdemeanor, comes up at 9 A.M. to-day, and at 1 P.M. the case of Benjamin Wilson, charged with gaming.

The July number of the *Statistician* is received and is welcomed to our table. It contains much matter of interest to nearly all classes, but especially to business men.

The *Mail* suggests that the County Committee put a lady's name on the ticket as County Superintendent of Schools, and knows of *one or two* who would honor the position.

THESE ARE DULL TIMES, but you can get large-size Pictures in the finest styles, at greatly reduced prices, at J. ASHER'S, 236 J street, between 8th and 9th, Sacramento. 20

The County Clerk was directed by the Supervisors to notify the Superintendent of the Vaca Valley Railroad to repair the crossing near Samuel Russell's in road district No. 5.

Only a few days remain in which to have names registered so as to appear in the body of the Great Register. Are Democrats attending to this important matter. We may be sure our Republican friends will not neglect it.

On Thursday last, while riding on a load of hay, Reuben Fitz had a rib broken by being thrown suddenly against the standard, caused by the breaking of the king-bolt of the wagon.

George Finisterer writes to a friend here that he has just arrived at Salmon City, Idaho, where he will probably remain for some time as he has a brother there who is an old resident.

The negro who fell from a wagon while on his way to Bartlett Springs with Dr. Gordon some months ago and was seriously hurt has been in the Hospital ever since, but is now out again all right.

Elston & White are fearful that a large consignment of cigars just shipped from Kentucky may have been destroyed by the mob at Pittsburg. They have plenty on hand, however, for all present needs.

Quite a number of our residents who have gone to the mountains, to the Springs, to San Francisco and elsewhere are having the DAILY DEMOCRAT forwarded to them. It keeps them posted on home news.

Another new sign has been hung out by J. L. Simpson, showing that he has the Woodland agency of the old, tried and true Ætna Insurance Company. It is a handsome sign, painted and lettered by E. G. Hoernlein.

A Chinese funeral occurred here on Wednesday. When the procession started with the corpse the devil was scared away by the discharge of numberless firecrackers. The funeral was conducted in style, with hearse, carriages, etc.

We thought that when Thursday's *Mail* came out with the official proceedings of the Republican County Convention we should surely be able to get a copy of the resolutions, but only a portion of them were published—a garbled report.

The Crosbie Troubadors did a very poor business at Knights Landing—not enough we understand to pay current expenses. The troupe is a good one, but the town is too small and the times too hard to afford support for traveling troupes of that size.

The Dixon *Tribune* says that Dr. Gordon has arrived in that town and will locate there for the practice of his profession. Dr. Gordon is an old resident and successful practitioner of this county, and we bespeak for him a kindly reception by our Dixon neighbors.

What do you think of our new sign? The old one read "Democrat Printing Office." Now it is "Daily and Weekly Democrat Printing Office." The new part was made and put up by Mr. Kaufman, the coloring and lettering by that master hand E. G. Hoernlein.

Two young men, strangers, came into town Saturday, and represented that they had started from Sacramento on horseback to get work in the country, and while at Davisville had their horses stolen. Their story is seriously doubted, as it is not entirely straight in other respects.

Henry Provost, of Knights Landing passed through this place this morning on his way to Sacramento to complete the arrangements for the moonlight dance and social reunion to come off at his place on Friday night. The moon is full, and it will no doubt be an occasion of much enjoyment.

The *Mail* gives "from memory" what purports to be the missing resolutions of the Republican County Convention. That won't do. Give us the original resolutions as passed by the Convention and excepted to by Mr. Sprague, and we shall be pleased to publish them for general information.

Supervisor Mering publishes a card in the *Mail* declining to be a candidate for the State Senate, believing that he can serve the people better as a Supervisor. We think so too. Fault will be found, more or less, with any public officer, but take it all in all, Mr. Mering makes a very good Supervisor.

Wag thinks the job was put up on him that beat him for the Senator in the house of his nearest and dearest friends. It must be bad to be a candidate and be beaten before the war fairly begins. One thing we are quite sure of—it's nice not to be a candidate at all, but just to watch and see that the thing is done properly.

MISS MOLLIE MURPHY, successor to Mrs. R. W. Murphy, 165 J street, Sacramento, is constantly receiving new novelties in Millinery, Straw Goods, fine Flowers, etc., from New York and Europe. Special attention paid to orders sent directly to her. Ladies would do well to try for themselves, and satisfaction will be guaranteed. 29

The State meeting of the Christian Church for the State of California will be held on Mr. W. W. Gauldin's place, on Piner Creek, three miles north-west of Santa Rosa, on the Redwood road, commencing Friday, Sept. 14th, 1877. Ample arrangements will be made on the grounds to take care of all who may wish to avail themselves of its benefits.

My friend, if you want to find your girl out you must call when she is not in.

The roof is being put on the two-story brick building corner of Second and Main streets.

C. W. Bush, Cashier of the Bank of Woodland, returned from his mountain trip Tuesday evening.

A young lady yesterday asked at one of our drug stores for Susan Syrup, meaning Soothing Syrup.

Our readers will be glad to learn that Supervisor Smith is recovering rapidly and will soon be able to attend to his duties again.

The card of Dr. A. N. Dick, dentist, will be found in our columns to-day, and we can cheerfully give our recommend to all such as desire his services.

The editor of the *Mail* having been defeated in his own aspirations for office, is doing what little he can to defeat others of both parties. Somebody will win nevertheless.

The reader is referred to the card of Prof. J. Sylvester, who brings the best kind of recommends. He proposes to give instruction in French and Spanish languages at very low rates.

Robt. F. Welch came down from the Yuba River Mine, owned by a Woodland company which he represents, and reports everything going on favorably with every prospect of success.

Mr. J. L. Simpson of the firm of Read & Simpson, has the Woodland agency of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, and has just had a fine new sign painted and put up in front of the store.

A piece of the cannon recently burst by careless firing was found some distance north of Mr. Mull's residence, which must be near half-a-mile from where the gun was when discharged. The piece weighed 36 pounds.

Mr. Oser, formerly of the firm of Levy & Oser, of this city, is now in Woodland on a short visit of pleasure and business combined. Mr. Oser now resides with his family at Chico, Butte county.

A fifty pound keg of white lead was lost from G. W. Andrews' dray on Tuesday, somewhere between the Railroad Station and Proctor's drug store. It was marked "C. W. P." Anyone leaving it at Proctor's drug store will be suitably rewarded.

Mr. George A. Rogers, who formerly resided in Woodland, but now resides in Sutter county, called at our sanctum yesterday a few moments. Mr. Rogers has been nominated by the Democracy of Sutter for County Surveyor and will without doubt secure an election. He informs us that this has been an exceptionally good year for Sutter county. Farmers are universally storing their crops for higher prices.

Mr. Peek is making arrangements to put in another and more powerful pump at the Water Works. His present pump has a lifting capacity of 8,000 to 10,000 gallons per hour. He will add another that will increase his pumping power to 30,000 or 35,000 gallons an hour. This is more than will be needed at present, but Mr. P. believes in looking ahead a little and being prepared beforehand, knowing that Woodland is a growing town.

There have been filed in the office of the Secretary of State articles of incorporation of the Sacramento and Yolo Bridge Company—to acquire all the rights, privileges, franchise and property belonging to the Sacramento and Yolo Bridge Company. Capital, $200,000, in shares of $100 each. Directors—B. F. Hastings, Thomas P. Madden, Alpheus Bull, John Q. Brown and William Giselman. The principal place of business will be in Sacramento.

### The Randall Harrow.

Mr. C. V. Burke, of Cacheville (Yolo) has the agency of this already celebrated implement advertised is our columns. Not having seen it we append what the *Tribune* of the 21st says of it:

"The other day we witnessed the operation of the Randall Pulverizing Harrow which has gained such a high reputation among the farmers of this locality. The harrow is a combination of mutually revolving plate wheels, attached to a horizontal frame, and is guided by a flexible pole in such a way as to secure a steady and uniform forward and horizontal motion of both gangs, and a sidewise lifting and crushing by all the plate wheels on the soil. It was tried on a piece of summer-fallow and gave entire satisfaction. It covers the grain a uniform depth, levels the ground and pulverizes the soil thoroughly—three essentials so necessary in cultivation. It can be regulated to cover the grain to any desired depth and is much lighter draught than the old style. All who witnessed the trial were highly delighted with the result and many declare their intention to adopt it to the entire exclusion of all others. We would advise all farmers to examine this harrow and see it work, feeling satisfied that it will meet every demand. It is cheap and durable and above all works to perfection. C. V. Burke, of Cacheville, has the agency and will take pleasure in giving any desired information concerning the excellent invention."

### Hotel Reopened.

The Union Hotel, Knights Landing, has been reopened by Mr. John Taylor, after having been refurnished and thoroughly renovated throughout. Mr. Taylor knows right well how to keep a hotel and his amiable wife makes it pleasant for lady guests during their stay. It is to be hoped the Union will be patronized as it deserves, and being the only hotel of any pretentions at the Landing it will doubtless do a very good business.

### Patterns.

Mme. Demorests, the most reliable patterns in the United States.

A. NICKELSBURG & BRO.,
Exclusive Agents for Yolo County.

### MARRIED.

In Woodland, July 24th, by Elder J. N. Pendegast, Samuel Pritchell and Miss Sallie Rose, all of Woodland.

In Woodland, July 18th, at Woodland, Yolo County, Cal., by Col. P. H. Sibley, J. P., Henry F. Liberty and Maggie Hambleton, both of Yolo County, California.

### Boston Wool Market.

BOSTON, July 18th.—The wool market is active. Sales of Ohio medium and X at 46@48c; XX and XXX, 50@54½c; good average lots of Michigan, Wisconsin and New Hampshire, 43@45c. Combing and delaine is in demand, selling at 52@55c for washed, from 35@42c for unwashed. California is in demand, selling at 23@38c, as to quality. Super and pulled is in fair demand. All desirable lots sold up close. Prices range from 35@40c, as to quality.

### From a Physician.

Hyde Park, Vt., Feb. 7, 1877.

Messrs. Seth W. Fowle & Sons, Boston.

Gents—You may perhaps remember that I wrote you several weeks ago in regard to the use of the "Peruvian Syrup" for my wife, who was suffering from general debility, the sequence of Typhoid Dysentery. I had tried the most noted physicians in this State, and also in Canada without relief. At your recommendation she commenced the use of the Syrup, the first four bottles made but little impression, but while taking the fifth she began to improve rapidly, and now, after using six of the dollar bottles, she has regained her strength and is able to do most of the work about the house; and I feel that I cannot speak too highly in praise of the "Peruvian Syrup." I have prescribed it to several of my patients, and have procured the sale of several dozen bottles of it here. You can make any use of this letter you see fit. Yours very truly, H. D. MELDEN, M. D.

### A Fragrant Breath and Pearly Teeth

Are easily obtained by cleansing your teeth daily with that justly popular dentifrice, SOZODONT. Composed of rare antiseptic herbs, it imparts whiteness to the teeth, a delicious aroma to the breath, and perserves inact, from youth to old age, the teeth. Acidity of the stomach will destroy the strongest teeth unless its effects are counteracted with SOZODONT, and this pure toothwash protects the dental surfaces by removing every impurity that adheres to them. Ask your druggist for SOZODONT.

### "It's Only a Cough"

Has brought many to untimly graves. What is a cough? The lungs or bronchial tubes have been attacked by a cold; nature sounds an alarm bell telling where the desease lies. Wisdom suggests, "Try Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry;" it has cured, during the last half of a century, thousands upon thousands of people. As long as you cough there is danger, for the cough is a safety valve. Use "Wistar" and be cured. Sold by all druggists.


**NEW MUSIC STORE!**

**N.W. COR. SIXTH AND J STREETS, SACRAMENTO!**

**Pianos, Organs,**

**SHEET MUSIC,**

**All kinds of Smaller Musical Instruments,**

FANCY GOODS,

ZEPHYR WOOL, SILVER AND GOLD CARD BOARD,

**CANVASS & BEADS.**

*New Goods received nearly every day.*

**We have reduced the price of Zephyrs which have sold in Sacramento heretofore for 20 and 25 cents per ounce, to 15 cents per ounce.**

**GIVE US A CALL!**

**JOHN F. COOPER.**

jy12-3p

**J. G. SCHWALM,**

DEALER IN

**GROCERIES**

**And Provisions.**

**HIGHEST PRICE PAID IN CASH FOR POULTRY!**

**MAIN ST., OPP. WASHINGTON HALL,**

WOODLAND, YOLO CO., CAL.

jy11-3m

**TO THE SICK AND AFFLICTED!**

**N. MILLER, M.D.,**

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Would respectfully inform the citizens of Woodland and surrounding country, that he has located permanently in this place in the practice of his profession, and will treat diseases of every name and nature upon the most approved methods of medical science as taught in the Allopathic, Eclectic and Homeopathic Schools of Medicine, with thirty-four years' experience and constant practice.

Dr. M. will visit patients in town or country whenever called upon so to do.

Dr. M. would further say that he prepares and dispenses his own medicines to his patients at his office.

Dr. M. will give special attention to the treatment and radical cure of Cancers of every kind or species, and without the use of the knife in any case whatever.

**OFFICE: Over Mr. T. M. Prior's Harness Shop,**

In the Southwest Corner of the Building.

**Residence: Under Masonic Hall,**

MAIN STREET, WOODLAND.

May 8th, 1877. my8-3m

EAGLE MILLS,

Knights Landing.

**ARNOLD & SCHROTH, Prop's.**

These well known and popular mills have been thoroughly overhauled and repaired by the new proprietors, and are now ready for business, and turning out the best quality of

**Fine Flour, Corn Meal,**

**Graham Flour, Ground Feed,**

ETC., ETC.

Special attention will be given to

**GRIST WORK,**

Which will be promptly attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed,

For choice lots of milling wheat the highest price will be paid in cash. jy18-3m

J. G. JOHNSON, *San Francisco.* A. MOSSMEYER, *Woodland.*

**CITY MARKET,**

WOODLAND.

**JOHNSON & MOSSMEYER,**

PROPRIETORS.

**Dealers in All Kinds of Meats.**

**HIGHEST MARKET RATES PAID**

—FOR—

CATTLE, SHEEP AND HOGS!

jy19-w

**WOODLAND VARIETY STORE,**

OPPOSITE COLLEGE,

**Main Street, Woodland, Cal.**

A full stock of Stationery, School Books, Pictures,

**MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.**

Mirrors, Brackets and Pockets, Bird Cages, Abelone Jewelry, Guns, Pistols, Ammunition, Tobacco, Cigars, Nuts, Candies, an endless variety of Toys, etc.

**Catholic Books & Pictures a Specialty.**

All goods selected with care, and will be sold at a reasonable profit. Please give me a call.

jeldw GEO. C. ST. LOUIS.

**WOODLAND MILLS,**

**J. M. RHODES, Prop'r.**

ALWAYS ON HAND:

**FINE & GRAHAM FLOUR, SHORTS,**

BRAN, CORN L, ETC.

**GRISTS AND FE GROUND**

ON SHORT N L.

**Market Price Paid for Good Wheat.**

jeldw

**C. W. PROCTOR,**

**PRACTICAL DRUGGIST,**

**Dealer in Drugs, Chemicals,**

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS,

**AND DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES.**

UNDER CRAFT HOTEL, MAIN ST., WOODLAND.

jeldw

**NOTICE!**

**2,000 Acres of First-Class Farming Land for Sale!**

One mile from Dunnigan's Station, on the California Pacific Railroad and five miles from the Sacramento River. Terms of sale easy.

Address W. J. CLARKE,
jc29-tf Antelope, Yolo Co.

**LUDDEN & FORRESTER,**

MAIN STREET

**OPP. POSTOFFICE, WOODLAND,**

DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

**DRY GOODS,**

**HATS, CAPS,**

**Boots & Shoes,**

**CLOTHING,**

**Crockery, Glassware, Etc.**

SPECIAL NOTICE.—We would call your attention to the fact that we are offering you Bargains which cannot be obtained elsewhere. We can convince everybody that we say what we mean and mean what we say. But the best way to test the truthfulness of our assertion is to call and examine our stock and prices, always remembering that we DEFY COMPETITION in every particular. jc7w

**Livery and Feed Stables!**

I have again assumed charge, personally, of the well known, old-established

**EL DORADO**

**LIVERY AND FEED STABLES,**

**NEAR THE EXCHANGE HOTEL,**

WOODLAND,

And respectfully solicit the patronage of the public.

Good Livery Turnouts furnished.

Animals Boarded and cared for on reasonable terms.

jy5-3m T. C. POCKMAN.

**YOLO PLANING MILL**

AND MACHINE SHOP!

**BYRON JACKSON,**

Proprietor and Manufacturer of

**Jackson's Celebrated Feeders**

**AND ELEVATORS**

**FOR THRESHING MACHINES!**

—ALSO,—

**HORSE FORKS AND DERRICKS**

—AND—

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS!

**BLACKSMITHING & MACHINE WORK**

Done by skilled mechanics at short notice.

**Threshers or Engines** repaired at the shop or on the field. All kinds of Moulding, Scroll-Sawing and Mill-Work done at short notice.

**BYRON JACKSON,**

jeldw WOODLAND, YOLO CO., CAL.

**LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!**

**The Sierra Flume and Lumber Company**

Having secured favorable rates of transportation are prepared to furnish lumber at prices that defy competition.

The lumber is manufactured from the very best timber in the high Sierras.

The Company has unsurpassed facilities for manufacturing and getting out lumber, having already in successful operation about 140 miles of Flume and thirteen powerful mills. The quality of the lumber is now admitted by all unprejudiced judges to be superior to most kinds in use on this Coast. Its present extensive use in the Sacramento Valley is good evidence of its merit.

Parties who contemplate building or fencing will do well to examine for themselves.

**Yards at Red Bluff, Sesma and Chico.**

N. P. CHIPMAN, General Sup't, Red Bluff.

For further particulars apply to

GEO. D. FISKE, Agent,

jy15dwlm **P. O. Block, Woodland.**

**Carriage & Wagon Making**

**HORSE-SHOEING**

AND GENERA

# The Yolo Democrat

**Thursday, July 26th, 1877.**


## General News Items.

A woman and two children were killed by lightning on Wednesday at North Bergen, N. J.

Frahm Bros., of the City Hotel, Dixon, subscribe and pay for no less than twenty-seven newspapers.

They have two Republican parties in San Francisco, one Democratic party and three People's parties.

Four men were killed and eight injured by the explosion of a boiler at Millerton, Pennsylvania, Saturday.

An attempt was made Sunday morning at Santa Rosa by a man named Wright to kill another named Rule. Cause, a woman.

The Porte officially declares that the Russians have burned alive the inhabitants of Jonis, near Tirnova, who had taken refuge in a mosque.

One steamship for Europe on Saturday took out from New York 10,000 packages of butter, the largest shipment ever made from the United States.

The State which gave Mr. Hayes the largest majority of any in the Union rebukes him for living up to the very platform on which it helped elect him.

Rev. A. J. Sampson, a Congregational clergyman, at St. Albans, Vt., is said to be a defaulter to several estates for which he acted as executor or administrator.

California fruits, although sold cheaply in New York streets, pay $1,200 a car load. The strawberry crop this season proved larger than that of any previous year.

The San Jose *Argus* says that $40,000 a year is expended in Santa Clara Valley among Mongolians for gathering fruit, which could as well be done by white labor.

The Internal Revenue tax yielded the Government $119,000,000 during the fiscal year ending June 30th, being a gain of $2,000,000 on the receipts of the preceding year.

A company has been formed with a capital of $300,000, divided into 6,000 shares, for the manufacture of paper from tule grass. Stockton has been selected for the manufactory.

The wires were interrupted Saturday night at Sacramento occasioned by the burning of a large building at the junction of Eleventh street with the Central Pacific Railroad line.

Marcus D. Boruck has issued a letter declining to be considered any longer a candidate for the United States Senate, and appeals to Republicans to maintain the unity of their organization.

The Managers of the San Francisco Mechanics Industrial Fair, which is to be opened at the Pavilion on the first Tuesday in August, state that nearly all the space available for exhibits has been applied for.

Samuel J. Tilden and party visited the revolutionary battlefield at Freehold, N. J., July 14th, and afterwards dined with ex-Governor Purden. In the evening there was a serenade followed by an informal reception.

The Democrats of Ventura county, July 14th nominated J. M. Miller for Sheriff, E. L. Eastin for county Clerk, L. Snodgrass for Treasurer. P. Murphy of San Louis Obispo will be nominated for Senator from this district.

A fire broke out in Sacramento, shortly after 10 o'clock Saturday night, in the large winery and warehouse at the junction of Eleventh street with the railroad line of the Central Pacific. The buildings, together with 700 tons of hay were destroyed.

The proceedings in bankruptcy against the California Pacific Railroad Company have been dismissed from the courts. It will be remembered that the petition in bankruptcy was filed October 20, 1874, by fifty German bond-holders.

Russia and Turkey are using paper currency. Russia has put out of this currency $120,000,000 since the opening of the war; and Turkey, which has been putting it out for half a year, has just authorized an additional issue of $430,000,000.

The Chicago *Journal* says of the crops: The news continues very good, without exception as to locality or character of the crop. If, as philosophers declare, good crops will bring better times, we may be sure that our severe stress of hard times is near its close.

Foreign papers believe that Europe can take 2,000,000 head of cattle from the United States every year, the limit of cattle-raising having been reached in many parts of Europe. Figure up yourself what that would come to in the way of revenue to the United States.

According to programme, the training-ship Jamestown went to sea from San Francisco harbor July 17th. The ship will proceed to Hilo, where the boys will be given an opportunity to visit the volcanoes Mauna Loa and Mauna Kea. The Jamestown will return in November.

On the 30th instant Joseph, the Indian chief, surprised a party of thirty-one Chinamen, who were coming down the Clearwater river in boats for recreation, and killed all but one. These are the first Chinamen who have been molested by the Indians. Many of them are now leaving the upper country.

The President's policy seems to have taken all life out of the Republicans in the South. At an election held in Columbia, South Carolina, last week, for Probate Judge, the Democratic candidate was elected by about five hundred majority. Last November the county went Republican by 1,400 majority.

A correspondent of the San Francisco *Post* has visited the petrified forest near Calistoga and says one of the petrified trees is 11 feet in diameter, and there is 68 feet of the tree intact, bark and all as perfect as possible. This tree records 1,100 years' growth by layers, the grain of the wood being clearly perceptible.

The old theory of Harasthzy, Superintendant of the San Francisco Mint away back in the '50's, in accounting for loss of gold that it had been carried up the chimneys, seems to be verified at Philadelphia, where the asphaltum roof was removed and produced 42 ounces of standard gold and 76½ ounces of silver.

In the United States Circuit Court on Saturday S. W. Sanderson read a consent from the attorneys of the petitioning creditors in the bankruptcy case of the California Pacific Railroad that proceedings in bankruptcy be dismissed, and made a motion to that effect, which was carried by the Court and a dismissal declared.

It seems that J. Madison Wells has written a letter to Hayes, asking him to interpose and save him from the penalty likely to be visited on him under the laws of Louisiana, for the crime of counting Hayes in. The President has no power to do anything in the premises, and the prospects are that Wells and Anderson will both be in the penitentiary before long.

The Santa Rosa *Times* says: It is agreed between the Assessor and the Supervisors that no assessment for wool clipped this year from sheep shall appear on the assessment books. All owners of sheep are assessed alike whether with or without the wool. Ordinary or common sheep are assessed at $1 per head, and graded sheep according to value, none higher than $5 per head.

An extra engine and caboose running toward Greefield, on the Fitchburg Railroad, at Wendall, Mass., July 11th, ran into a team which was crossing the railroad at that point, killing Ira Davis, Mrs. Jonah Davis, his mother, Mrs. Ira Wakefield, Mrs. Eugene Brown and Miss Nellie Lacey. Mrs. Brown lived half an hour; the others were killed instantly, and badly cut up.

The rumpus between Judge Hilton and the Israelites reminds the Indianapolis *News* of the famous tilt between Disraeli and O'Connell. When O'Connell taunted him with being a lineal descendent of "the impenitent thief on the cross," Disraeli made the prompt and conclusive answer, not so well known, that "one-half of Christendom worshipped a Jew and the other half a Jewess."

Judge Campbell, the present incumbent, has been nominated by the Democracy for Judge of the Thirteenth District.

In the kingdom of Prussia, among 6,000,000 births, there were seventy-nine cases of four at a birth, and one case of five at a birth.

Elder J. C. Keith, a graduate of the Kentucky University, has been chosen President of Pierce Christian College, Colusa county.

The Republicans of Alpine have expressed their preference for Alexander C. Folger as first Assemblyman for Eldorado and Alpine.

The Platte *Landmark* of Missouri says: It is now proposed to extend the Atchinson, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad to the Pacific ocean.

The annual session of the Pacific Conference of the M. E. Church, South will be held in Santa Rosa early in October. Bishop McTyeira will preside.

The stage from Redding to Yreka was robbed last Wednesday night by two armed men, beyond Soda Springs. They got about $600 from the express box.

The annual Conference and Camp Meeting of the Seventh-Day Adventists of California will be held at Yountville, Napa County, this year, Sept. 13th to 19th, inclusive.

"The friend of the President" is what Frank Pixley called himself, when asked for his authority for appearing as prosecuting-attorney before the Linderman Commission.

The first biennial Convention of the National Cotton Exchange of America met in Greenbriar, West Virginia, on Wednesday. All the Cotton Exchanges were represented.

The Democrats of Sonoma county have nominated for State Senator, George Pearce, by acclamation; Tuttle, Overton and Hinshaw have been nominated for the Assembly.

The Stockton *Herald* says: Rev. J. H. C. Bonte, the well known Episcopal clergyman of Sacramento, is named as the probable successor to John A. Bingham as Minister to Japan.

At the Calaveras Democratic Convention on Monday, Wm. M. Gwin Jr., was endorsed as the choice for Joint-Senator, for Calaveras and Tuolumne counties; for Assemblyman, A. R. Wheat.

A gold nugget is said to have been taken from the Moss River Gold Mines, Nova Scotia, the other day, which weighed 22 pounds, and was worth $5,280. It is the largest ever found there.

The negroes of St. Charles parish, La., shot alligators for their flesh. They prefer the meat to that of wild game of the woods, and assert it to be tender, savory, and more sustaining than beef.

A camp meeting under the auspices of the M. E. Church, will be held in or near Calistoga, beginning August 15th. Dr. Guard, Rev. Mr. Briggs and other prominent ministers are expected to assist.

At Constantinople the Softas have demanded that the standard of the Prophet be raised for a holy war, but the Palace has decided to postpone this extreme step till the Russians are nearer Adrianople.

Ben Hill justifies accepting the Electoral Commission's verdict because, he says, it was otherwise either war, or Grant, who was worse than war—or Morton, who was worse than war, pestilence and famine.

There are two parties of men in San Francisco claiming to be the Republican County Central Committee. Each have called primaries and appointed officers, and it is likely that there will be two conventions.

Thursday's *Record-Union* says: A train of thirty cars of tea and silk passed through the city about 1 o'clock this morning, on fast freight time, for the East; ten car loads more will go through at 6:30 A.M., and fourteen more at 9 A.M.

The musical language spoken by the Nez Perces is thus represented in type: "Kyle-e-ou, Itchitchemask, askwest kowak-shamenshem, a-i-letzemikou ye-elsky-loog. Entzlezie telletzia spoe-oec. Assintails ye-elsteloog etzageel. Itchitchemask, Koogwitzelt yettilgwa lokaltsiapetzinem."

July 23 was dividend day with many San Francisco corporations, and the amount disbursed approximates $1,300,000, including $1,080,000 by the California Mining Company, $75,000 by the San Francisco Gaslight Company, and $50,000 by the Northern Belle Mining Company.

The San Jose *Mercury* has been sold to a joint stock company, and is to be managed by a Board of Directors composed of D. S. Paine, John Reynolds, C. J. Thomas, Cyrus Jones, J. R. Weller, H. M. Leonard and J. J. Owen. The new dynasty will come into possession after the 4th of August.

The report at the annual meeting of the National Grange, in Chicago, the other day is not of a promising character. In eighteen States representing every section of the country over 9,000 granges have ceased to exist and membership has fallen off 180,000 since the report for 1875 was made.

But few are aware of the magnitude of the Isleton Sugar factory, located on Andros Island in the Sacramento River, some ten miles above Rio Visto. The building is a brick one and covers a large area. The building and aparatus when completed, which will be in two weeks, will be worth $95,000.

The sewers of the city of Hamburg, in Germany, which were laid in 1843, are flushed every week at low tide by turning into them waters of the Alster. The waters pass through them with great violence, cleansing them so perfectly that the siphon under the river has not needed cleaning out since 1845.

A letter was received in Walla Walla, W. T., July 17th, saying that the Indians had commenced hostilities on Cow Creek. They had killed three men and one girl. "Old Salty," a Spokane chief, says that fifty of his warriors have gone, he thinks, to join Joseph. At least they are on the warpath. He can do nothing with them.

A fire broke out in Chinatown, Colusa, at a little after 5 P.M. July 12th, and the whole block from seventh to eighth streets was destroyed. The fire crossed Main street and five buildings were on fire at once, but by this time the firemen had got to work and but one building on the south side of Main street was destroyed. One Chinaman was burned to death. Loss, between $6,000 and $10,000.

All the members of the Louisiana Returning Board have been provided for in the New Orleans Custom House. Anderson is Collector, Wells is Surveyor of the Port, and Kenner and Casenave are to have positions under the negro Lewis, who has been made Naval Officer. The Democrats don't like this, and they mean to put the men who by perjury and other villainies made Hayes President, in the penitentiary.

Mrs. Francis Reynolds, of Ukiah, took passage July 17th on the Lakeport stage, and was waylaid by J. B. Caneza, an old resident of Ukiah, who requested of the driver, when the stage came up, the privilege of a ride, which was granted. As soon as he got into the stage he drew a pistol and shot her twice, killing her instantly, remarking as he did so, "this is what I came for." He then jumped out of the stage, and placing the pistol to his own head killed himself.

The losses by the fire at Colusa on Thursday last are said by the *Sun* to be about as follows: Hall & Lopez, buildings, $1,400; J. Speet, $300; Sing Lung, $2,500; On Sang, $1,400; Su Sing, $1,000; Sing Lee, $500; Pin Kong Low, $400; Wing Sing, $400; Gin Lee, $400; Ying Kee, $300; Wah Chong, $50; Ah Fook, $200; Hong Lin, $200; Ah Lin, $500; Ah My, $200; Ah Og, $500. Several losses from $60 to $100 not enumerated.

The New York *Herald* says: The action of the Mississippi Republicans in disbanding is regarded as the beginning of a movement on the part of all the Southern States which are hopelessly Democratic to suspend their contest and allow their political opponents to divide, if they will, into Hayes and anti-Hayes Democrats. Georgia Republicans will, it is predicted, follow those of Mississippi with a similar address, declining to put any ticket in the field or make any contest at the next election.


**1,000,000 Bottles**
OF THE
# Centaur Liniments!

have been sold the last year, and not one complaint has reached us that they have not done all that is claimed for them. Indeed, scientific skill cannot go beyond the result reached in these wonderful preparations. Added to Carbolic, Arnica, Mentha, Seneca-Oil and Witch Hazel, are other ingredients, which makes a family liniment that defies rivalry. Rheumatic and bed ridden cripples have by it been enabled to throw away their crutches, and many who for years have been afflicted with Neuralgia, Sciatica, Caked Breasts, Weak Backs, etc., have found permanent relief.

Mr. Josiah Westlake, of Marysville, O., writes:

"For years my Rheumatism has been so bad that I have been unable to stir from the house. I have tried every remedy I could hear of. Finally, I learned of the Centaur Liniment. The first three bottles enabled me to walk without my crutches. I am mending rapidly. I think your Liniment simply a marvel."

This Liniment cures Burns and Scalds without a scar, extracts the poison from bites and stings, Cures Chilblains and Frosted-feet, and is very efficacious for Ear-ache, Toothache, Itch and Cutaneous Eruptions.

**The Centaur Liniment, Yellow Wrapper,** is intended for the tough fibres, cords and muscles of horses, mules and animals.

READ! READ!

Rev. Geo. W. Ferris, Manorkill, Schoharie Co., N. Y., says:

"My horse was lame for a year with a fetlock wrench. All remedies utterly failed to cure and I considered him worthless until I commenced to use Centaur Liniment, which rapidly cured him. I heartily recommend it.

It makes very little difference whether the case be "wrench," sprain, spavin or lameness of any kind, the effects are the same. The great power of the Liniment is, however, shown in Poll-evil, Big-head, Sweeny, Spavin, Ring-bone, Galls and Scratches. This Liniment is worth millions of dollars yearly to the stock-growers, Livery-men, Farmers, and those having valuable animals to care for. We warrant its effects and refer to any Farrier who has ever used it.

Laboratory of J. B. ROSE & Co.,
46 DEY STREET, NEW YORK.

# Children.

A complete substitute for Castor Oil, without its unpleasant taste or recoil in the throat. The result of 20 years' practice by Dr. Samuel Pitcher, of Massachusetts.

Pitcher's Castoria is particularly recommended for children. It destroys worms, assimilates the food and allows natural sleep. Very efficacious in Croup and for children Teething. For Colds, Feverishness, Disorders of the Bowels, and Stomach Complaints, nothing is so effective. It is as pleasant to take as honey, costs but 35 cents, and can be had of any Druggist.

This is one of many testimonials:

"CORNWALL, LEBANON Co., PA.,
"March 17, 1874.

"*Dear Sir*:—I have used your CASTORIA in my practice for some time. I take great pleasure in *recommending it to the profession* as a safe, reliable and agreeable medicine. It is particularly *adapted to children* where the repugnant taste of Castor Oil renders it so difficult to administer. E. A. ENDERS, M.D."

Mothers who try Castoria will find that they can sleep nights and that their babies will be healthy.

J. B. ROSE & Co., New York.
ap19-fe1-oc5-jy27

J. L. SIMPRON, A. G. READ.

# READ & SIMPSON

—DEALERS IN—

**DRY GOODS,**

CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES,

**HATS,**

CROCKERY & GLASSWARE.

*PRICES REDUCED TO SUIT THE TIMES*

AGENCY OF THE

**'Home' & 'Home-Shuttle'**

SEWING MACHINES!

**Hall's Patent Treadle!**

COFFIN'S BUCK GLOVES!

—ALSO.—

**For Frank Leslie's Cut Paper Patterns,**

Pronounced the best in the market.

**A. G. READ,**

LICENSED AUCTIONEER FOR YOLO CO.
jelw

# J. G. HUDSON,

**AT PENDEGAST'S BOOT & SHOE STORE,**

Solicits the custom of his old patrons and all who prefer a CUSTOM BOOT OR DRESS SHOE made off your own lasts—thus insuring a fit.

**Lasts Made to Measure Without Extra Charge.**

**HALF-SOLING, $1.25.**

Repairing done well and at Low Figures.

**Half Soles and Shoe Thread for Sale.**
jy5

**REMOVAL.**

# J. A. Wilson,

**FURNITURE DEALER,**

Gives notice to his old customers and the public generally that he has removed to

**111 J STREET,**

A few doors above his old place, in the same block, where he has a Splendid Stock of Furniture of all kinds. Give him a call.

**J. A. WILSON, 111 J Street,**
**SACRAMENTO.**
my10-3m

# Elston & White,

DEALERS IN
DRUGS, MEDICINES,
**Strictly Pure Medicinal**
**LIQUORS,**
SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY,
Miscellaneous Books, Blank Books.
—ALSO,—
Agents for the sale of Batchelor's Celebrated KEY EAST CIGARS, and Gravely's Fine CHEWING TOBACCO.

☞ Dealers supplied with Cigars at Manufacturers' rates.

**Prescriptions Carefully Compounded Day or Night,**

The Proprietors being experienced Druggists.
**STORE, OPP. POSTOFFICE, WOODLAND, CAL.**
je7w

# SACRAMENTO

# Business College,

**AND TELEGRAPH INSTITUTE!**

**210 J STREET,**

*THE PRACTICAL BUSINESS TRAINING SCHOOL*

**OF CALIFORNIA.**

**OPEN DAY AND EVENING THROUGHOUT THE YEAR.**

**The Student Buys, Sells, Ships, Consigns, Insures; Draws Checks, Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange; Transacts Business by Telegraph; Gives Deeds and Leases, and Goes Through the Entire Routine of Mercantile Affairs.**

**THE "COLLEGE JOURNAL,"**

Containing Engravings of the different departments, Rules, Rates of Tuition, and description of the Course of Studies, will be sent postpaid to any address.

**E. C. ATKINSON, President.**

Je76mw

THE

# Cloak and Suit HOUSE

—OF—

# SACRAMENTO!

**A NEW ERA!**

**An Entire Garment Ready-Made at the Nominal Cost of the Material.**

**$5.00 for Elegant Braided Suits, worth $7.50.**

**$6.00 for a Home-made Fine Linen Suit, worth $9.00.**

**$7.50 for a Handsome Braided Linen Suit, worth $12.**

**$9.00 for a Magnificent Heavy Braided Suit, worth $15.**

**$1.25 for a Trimmed Calico Wrapper, worth $2.50.**

**$2.00 for a French Percale Wrapper, worth $3.50.**

**Navy Blue, Brown & Sea Green Percale Suit with Lace Trimming, only $4.**

☞ The above goods are from the Factory of S. M. MURRAY, No. 129 West Broadway, N. Y., and will be sold by their order at the above sacrificing prices.

**Ladies intending making their Summer Garments will save time and expense and procure Stylish Goods by giving us a call.**

**CALICOS,**
**15 Yards for $1.00.**

# At Hamburger's

**Cloak and Suit House!**

**192 J STREET,**

**S. W. COR. SEVENTH.**

N.B.—We are in no way connected with any other establishment in Sacramento.

jy5my10-3m

SUMMER TRADE
**1877.**

**Langville and Madison,**
YOLO COUNTY.

# W. LEVY,

DEALER IN

# Dry Goods,

—AND—

**General Merchandise,**
**AT LANGVILLE AND MADISON.**

Has on hand at BOTH these places Heavy Stocks of

Dry Goods, Ready-Made Clothing, Boots, Hats, Hardware, Crockery, Farm Implements.

**Building & Shelf Hardware**

*FRESH FAMILY GROCERIES,*
ETC., ETC.

Ten per cent. will be deducted on all Cash Sales of over Five Dollars.

☞ My Madison Store has been supplied with a large stock of *New* Goods which must be sold out soon.

**CALL AT LEVY'S.**

Pays Cash for Grain and Wool.

**GRAIN SACKS,**

ON HAND AT THE LOWEST MARKET RATES.

May 24, 1877. my24-3m

# FIRST IN THE FIELD!

GENERAL
MERCHANDISE
—AT—
# Madison!

I have changed my location from COTTONWOOD TO MADISON, and take this means of informing the public that I have on hand a full stock of

**DRY GOODS,**
**CLOTHING,**
**BOOTS AND SHOES,**
**HATS AND CAPS,**
**GROCERIES,**
**CROCKERY,**
—AND—
**Almost Everything Else**
THAT A FAMILY WANTS!

**I BELIEVE IN QUICK SALES** AND SMALL PROFITS!

Which the public will find out if they give me a trial.

☞ On all sums traded amounting to over Five Dollars and paid in gold, a discount of 12½ per cent. will be allowed; if paid in silver, 6 per cent.

**COME AND SEE ME.**

**A. HAINES.**
MADISON, YOLO COUNTY, April 15th, 1877.
Jy16-3m

# H. Wachhorst,

**IMPORTING WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER,**
**79 J street, Sacramento,**
BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH STS.

Invites attention to his

**Magnificent Stock of Genuine Sterling Silverware.**

Ornamented and for the Table—925 fine, warranted to retain its beautiful whiteness and not change to a greyish shade like coin quality of Silver Forks and Spoons.

JEWELRY.—My selection is one of the rarest and most valuable in the State, in Diamond Sets, Stone Cameo, Amethyst, Coral and Solid Gold sets.

RINGS.—An endless variety of every description, from Plain Solid Gold to the most elegant Diamond Settings.

CHAINS.—Opera, Neck Opera Guard, Chatelaine and Vest Chains, all the new elegant patterns.

SUNDRIES. Lockets, Charms, Seals, Sleeve-Buttons, Studs, Collar Buttons, Gents' Gold Mounted Walking Canes, etc.

WATCHES. Chronometers, Chronographs (quarter and one-fifth second) for timing horses, fine English and Swiss watches, American watches from the best manufactories, which I will forward to any part of the country at factory prices.

CLOCKS. From the plainest to the finest French Pendules.

DEALERS In these articles from the interior will be allowed a liberal discount.

*Orders Promptly Filled.*

Chronometers, Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired by the best work men and warranted

My customers enjoy this advantage, I purchase my goods for cash from the factories and sell cheaper than any other dealer here.

*Remember the Sign of the Town Clock.*

**79 J street, between 3d and 4th.**
Jy11-3m

# THEY HAVE ARRIVED!

**50 Cases**
—OF—
# Dry Goods!

**CLOTHING!**

**HATS, ETC., ETC.**

**27 CASES**

# HARDWARE!

*All Bought at the Manufacturers',*

—AND—

**WILL BE SOLD VERY LOW.**

☞ Come and see for yourselves and purchase where you can

**SAVE THE S. F. JOBBERS' PROFIT.**

**F. S. FREEMAN & CO.,**
WOODLAND AND CAPAY, CAL.
Jy12-3m

**R. H. NEWTON & CO.,**
Dealers in all kinds of
# LUMBER!
AND BUILDING MATERIALS.
**Woodland and Madison,**
YOLO CO., CAL.

Everything in our line sold at the lowest market rates. my23-3m

# H. B. WOOD,

—DEALER IN—

**AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, MACHINERY,**

*Hardware, Woodenware, Paints & Oils,*
MAIN ST., WOODLAND.

The latest improved Machinery and Agricultural Implements, which he sells at San Francisco prices.

**Myers' Excelsior Gang Plow!**
ONE OF THE VERY BEST IN USE!

He also calls attention to his

**Iron and Wood-worker's Tools,**

And Stock-in-Trade, consisting in
IRON, STEEL, COAL, SPRINGS, AXLES, BOLTS, NAILS, LOCKS, SCREWS, HINGES, ETC., ETC.

**CASTINGS FOR MACHINERY,**
Cutlery, in Every Style,
**CORDAGE, BLASTING POWDER,**
Fuse, and all kinds of Ammunition.

The stock of PAINTERS' FINDINGS is large and complete, consisting of
Paints, Oils, Brushes, Window-Glass, ETC., ETC.

THE ATTENTION OF FARMERS, MECHANICS AND BUILDERS

Is particularly invited to his stock, each line of which is complete, and will be sold at very low prices.

**H. B. WOOD.**
WOODLAND, Sept. 24, 1874. Je21-tf

# Grand Display

—AT—

# S. J. NATHAN & CO.'S

OF THEIR NEW

**Spring & Summer**
IMPORTATIONS
—OF—
# MEN'S & BOYS' CLOTHING

The public universally admit that our Selections for Novelties of Dress are superior to any other house on this Coast. As for PRICES,

**We will not be undersold by any firm.**

OUR STOCK OF
**Gents' Furnishing Goods!**

Includes everything STAPLE, NOVEL and CHOICE in that line. We have just refitted our Basement, and have it stocked with the Largest Assortment of

**TRUNKS, SATCHELS & VALISES,**

All of recent Eastern Importation

ALL ORDERS CAREFULLY EXECUTED

**S. J. NATHAN & CO.,**
LEADING CLOTHIERS,
**65 and 66 K St., Cor. Third,**
**SACRAMENTO.**

☞ This House has no connection with any other in the City. my10-3m

*A Grand Improvement over Stone for Monumental Purposes.*

THE BEAUTIFUL
**CORINTHIAN**
**MONUMENTS!**
Moulded and Cast from New Jersey Zinc.
*Equal in Thickness and Durability to Bronze Statuary!*
Fine as Silver and as readily receives the popular and well-known Frosted or Satin Finish.
**CHEAPER,**
*MORE BEAUTIFUL*
**And More Durable than Marble.**

**HOBBY & BURNETT.**
Agents,
COR. FOURTH & J STS.
**Sacramento, Cal.**

Or particulars can be obtained of

my10-3m **G. E. SILL, Woodland.**

# Forty Acres of Land

FOR SALE

**ADJOINING THE TOWN OF WOODLAND.**

The very desirable tract of land, containing forty acres, situated west of Rupley's corner on the south side of Main street, known as "THE PATRICK CASEY PLACE," is now offered for sale, the owner having taken up his residence in another county. This is

**A Splendid Chance for Investment,**

As Woodland is the county seat and is growing steadily in size and importance.

This site affords the advantages of a Town without having to bear the taxation that land does within the incorporation. The land is of the best quality, and as a water-ditch runs along the south side of it, can easily be irrigated.

For particulars, address PATRICK CASEY, Williams, Colusa County, or inquire at this office. my17-tf

**To the Ladies of Woodland and Vicinity.**

**Rag Carpet Manufactory.**

The undersigned wishes to inform the public that he has just established himself in Woodland, and is prepared to weave Rag Carpets for all who want them.

**PRICES.**

Fancy patterns, per yard.....50 cts.
Patterns with white warp, per yard.....45 cts.
Plain patterns, per yard.....40 cts.

**For Sale at Nicklesburg Bros'.**

Orders left at Porter's store will be promptly attended to.

Jy18-3m THOMAS McCANNA.

**P. KRELLENBERG,**
Dealer in all kinds of
**FURNITURE AND BEDDING**

A large assortment always on hand, which will be sold at reasonable prices!

—ALSO.—

**GENERAL UNDERTAKER!**

I keep on hand a large lot of BURIAL CASES and COFFINS, and have a

**FIRST-CLASS HEARSE!**

So that I am prepared to supply everything necessary for Funerals on short notice.

**Store, Cor. Third and Main Sts.,**
Opp. Pockman's Livery Stables,
je7w3m WOODLAND.

**DR. I. N. HODGEN,**
**DENTIST.**
*Teeth Extracted Without Pain.*

In consequence of the failure of the crops time will be given to all THAT ARE GOOD, who desire it, for Dental Work, in sums of Fifteen Dollars and upwards.

OFFICE OVER EXPRESS OFFICE, Main Street, Woodland, Cal. je 2-3m

# MARK THESE FACTS.

*The Testimony of the Whole World.*

**HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.**

"I had no appetite; Holloway's Pills gave me a hearty one."

"Your Pills are marvellous."

"I send for another box, and keep them in the house."

"Dr. Holloway has cured my headache that was chronic."

"I gave one of your Pills to my babe for cholera morbus. The dear little thing got well in a day."

"My nausea of a morning is now cured."

"Your box of Holloway's Ointment cured me of noises in the head. I rubbed some of your Ointment behind the ears, and the noise has left."

"Send me five boxes of your Pills."

"Let me have three boxes of your Pills by return mail, for Chills and Fever."

I have over 200 such testimonials as these, but want of space compels me to conclude.

**For Cutaneous Disorders,**

And all eruptions of the skin, this Ointment is most invaluable. It does not heal externally alone, but penetrates with the most searching effects to the very roots of the evil.

**HOLLOWAY'S PILLS**

Invariably cure the following diseases

**Disorder of the Kidneys.**

In all diseases affecting these organs, whether they secrete too much or too little water, or whether they be afflicted with stone or gravel or with aches and pains settled in the loins over the regions of the kidneys, these Pills should be taken according to the printed directions, and the Ointment should be well rubbed into the small of the back at bedtime. This treatment will give almost immediate relief when all other means have failed.

**For Stomachs Out of Order.**

No medicine will so effectually improve the tone of the stomach as these pills; they remove all acidity occasioned either by intemperance or improper diet. They reach the liver and reduce it to a healthy action; they are wonderfully efficacious in cases of spasm, in fact they never fail in curing all disorders of the liver and stomach.

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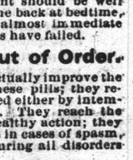

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### A SONG FOR THE GIRL I LOVE.

A song for the girl I love—
God love her!
A song for the eyes of tender shine,
And the fragrant mouth that melts on mine,
The shimmering tresses uncontroll'd
That clasp her neck with tendril gold,
The blessed mouth and the dainty chin,
And the little dimples out and in—
The girl I love—
God love her!

A song for the girl I loved—
God love her!
A song for the eyes of faded light,
And the cheek whose red rose waned to white;
The quiet brow, with its shadow and gleam,
And the dark hair drooped in a long, deep dream;
The small hands crossed for their church-yard rest,
And the lilies dead on her sweet dead breast.
The girl I loved—
God love her!

### ON A NAUGHTY LITTLE BOY, SLEEPING.

BY BRET HARTE.

Just now I missed from hall and stair
A joyful treble that had grown
As dear to me as that grave tone
That tells the world my older care.

And little footsteps on the floor
Were stayed. I laid aside my pen,
Forgot my theme, and listened—then
Stole softly to the library door.

No sight! no sound!—a moment's freak
Of fancy thrilled my pulses through:
"If—no"—and yet, that fancy drew
A father's blood from heart and cheek.

And then—I found him! There he lay,
Surprised by sleep, caught in the act,
The rosy Vandal who had sacked
His little town, and thought it play.

The shattered vase; the broken jar;
A match still smouldering on the floor;
The inkstand's purple pool of gore;
The chessmen scattered near and far.

Strewn leaves of albums lightly pressed
This wicked "Baby of the Woods;"
In fact, of half the household goods
This son and heir was seized—possessed.

Yet all in vain, for sleep had caught
The hand that reached, the feet that strayed;
And fallen in that ambuscade
The victor was himself o'erwrought.

What though torn leaves and tattered book
Still testified his deep disgrace!
I stopped and kissed the inky face,
With its demure and calm outlook.

Then back I stole, and half beguiled
My guilt, in trust that when my sleep
Should come, there might be One who'd keep
An equal mercy for his child.

—*Harper's Magazine for July.*

### THE EVIL-OMENED OPAL RING.

BY ANNIE MORROW.

A strip of yellow sand, with tiny wavelets washing upon it; a wide expanse of blue-green water; a tiny pier; a yacht at anchor, with sail flapping idly; a little boat, crimson cushioned, in which lie a pair of oars and a huge dog; these are the objects which have been before the unseeing eyes of Ouida Lindon for hours; and now, with a long, shivering sigh, she awakens from her day-dream, rises slowly, gathers the fleecy white shawl which has slipped unheeded from her shoulders, and taking a seat in the little boat, is about to push from shore, when a clear voice speaks her name:

"Miss Lindon!"

"Mr. Rutherford, you here? I imagined you far away; indeed, I had it from your own lips that this week would find you on your journey."

"I thought so then"—he stepped into the boat and sends it swiftly bounding over the waters—"but fate decreed otherwise. I shall not travel just at present."

The girl lifts her eyes and meets his searching gaze, and as suddeuly drops them again, a scorching flush dying her face. And, as she sits voiceless among the cushions, one perfect hand trailing through the water, the other caressing the dog at her feet, the man quietly watches her, his fierce eyes fixed on her face with a strange resemblance to some animal watching its prey. He is handsome but for those eyes, which have in them "all the seeming of a demon that is dreaming;" and even they hold a fascination for the girl opposite, who feels rather than sees them. Those eyes now gleam with desperate determination; and any one who has seen that look on Erle Rutherford's face, knows he will have his way.

He knows full well, has known all this long spring time, that Ouida Lindon loves him, and is fighting her love with a true woman's strength; for is she not in honor bound to another? And she is trying to do right; it is easy, too, when he is away, and she can live her accustomed lonely life, with only Clyde, the dog, to share it; but when Erle is near her, and wakes—as he only can—with a caressing touch of his hand, or a glance of his eye, all those passions which seem to sleep in his absence, she feels that sometimes he will conquer.

Two years before Ouida Lindon had never seen Erle Rutherford, and was the happiest girl who lived, she thought, when Tracy Wilde had asked her to share his heart and home. Her's had been a strange childhood. Her mother, widowed soon after Ouida's birth, buried with her dead husband all the love she had given him living. She knew that Ouida was clothed, fed and taught; beyond the fulfillment of these duties she seemed to have no interest. The child, when her lessons were done, would roam the sands for hours with her dog Clyde, living utterly in the realm of her own dreams. Her only knowledge of the world was gained through books, and, as her library contained only the purest of literature, what wonder that she believed with implicit faith in all mankind, and deemed the noble heroes of whom she dreamed the same as the men of the nineteenth century?

Then had come that bright spot in her life when the woman who had been her mother's companion in girlhood came to their home; and, finding something in the girl's marvelous eyes, which, as she said, quite bewitched her, persuaded Ouida to spend some time in town, Marion Wilde carried her new favorite home, to daily companionship with her idolized son.

And Tracy Wilde was handsome and chivalrous enough to personate one of Ouida's heroes well, and when he told the girl how he loved her and wanted her always with him; that life without her would be dreary; and pictured the home they would make themselves; the mystery of life was still so sealed to her, she doubted not that the pleasure she felt in his presence was love. So they were engaged; and when, in the springtime, Ouida went back to the seaside and the old pursuits, there was still about her the happy restfulness which had enveloped her since her future had been settled.

The summer passed swiftly, and one early autumn day the woman, who had so long mourned her dead was carried to a place beside him, and Ouida was motherless. The Wildes wanted her then; but her determination to spend this last winter in the old home could not be shaken.

So it happened that, wandering along the beach one dreary October day, she met Erle Rutherford. He was struck at once by the wondrous beauty of Ouida's dark face, with its great brown eyes, and frame of twany hair, the grace of her movements, and above all charmed by the frightened look which she gave him when he addressed her. He, so well used to charming others, was himself captivated at last, and made the most of his opportunities to cultivate the acquaintance of this girl whom a cruel fate had thrown in his way. She wrote Tracy of her new acquaintance, and in return received the information that her betrothed knew the gentleman slightly. Later, when Erle had at last gone back to town, and Tracy and his mother had come to spend a brief time with Ouida, they carelessly mentioned Mr. Rutherford in her presence, but they did not note the crimson flush that burned her dark cheek, nor guess how wildly her heart throbbed at the sound of that name.

And the spring came. One of its dreary days when the great waves moaned along the beach, found Ouida ecstatically happy in her dreams, slumbering before a glowing fire; and Erle Rutherford, entering the tiny room, in the familiar fashion of bygone months, with a world of love in his dark eyes, bent over the luxurious chair and the fair dreamer, and pressed passionate kisses on her full red lips, crying:

"Ouida, my darling."

The girl's dreamy eyes opened; her lips smiled on him; her whole face was glorified; she put out her hands, murmuring—

"My love, my love—at last! but it has been so long!"

His arms were around her in a moment, and for a little each forgot all else in that blissful embrace.

"You missed me, then, little one? And were you lonely all the winter days after you were so cruel as to send me away?"

"O, heavens!" cried Ouida, coming suddenly back from the delirious joy of her vision to a terrified consciousness of the reality; and her face grew ashy white as she struggled to free herself, holding up her left hand, upon the third finger of which a slender diamond circlet glittered. "Why, O, why did you come back when you must leave me now and for ever? You knew this! O, I am so tired, so tired. I cannot bear it!"

She broke down, and wept such passionate tears as made Erle miserable. He promised that he would not further forget the fact of her engagement during the brief stay he should make by the sea. But when he left her presence he told himself, between his clenched teeth: "She shall never be his wife!"

They met daily, and although Erle outwardly kept his vow, he never for a moment forgot the girl's confession, and was determined that she should be his wife. Ouida strove to remain loyal to Tracy, remembering his tenderness and goodness, until she could endure the torture of her struggles no longer, and sought to end them by sending Erle away; and they had parted, he promised her, for ever; but he had broken his vow to return this morning, and he was sure to gain the victory.

They are far out on the rippling sea before the silence is again broken. Then Erle speaks softly:

"Ouida, do not blame me. I could not go and leave you! Do not strive against fate any longer; it is a cruelty to both. 'My life, my love, I love you?'"

She lifts her great, brown, adoring eyes to his face, and he goes on:

"My own little love, any one would tell you the wickedness of marrying one man, loving another; and, my darling, I cannot be mistaken, you do love me! Tell me the truth, Ouida!"

The girl leans over and lays her small hands in his. He lifts them, draws from the one that pledge which binds her to another, and then kisses the slender, ringless finger. A magnificent opal gleams on one of his own white hands; he substitutes it for the diamond. Ouida shivers, and he says, tenderly:

"You are chilly, darling; we will go home."

She holds out her hand, on which gleams the opal.

"No, not cold; but this is an evil omen, and it frightens me!" Then quickly and passionately: "I have done wrong, but it is all for you, Erle!"

"You think too much of signs, my love!" not noticing the latter part of her sentence. "No evil can come to you through me."

They row back over the water, and he is triumphant. * * * *

On the piazza of a villa overlooking a river Ouida Rutherford stands on a bright October morning. She is very beautiful in her black, trailing robe, with a knot of pale flowers in the bronze hair that falls in a curling cluster about her shapely shoulders. Clyde is by her side, and her small brown hands toy with his silken ears.

A step comes through the hall, and she turns, with a glad smile, to her husband. Erle bends over her tenderly.

"My petite one, I'm loth to leave you, even for a day! Just think, four months married, and we've never been parted so long! Are you not almost tired of me?"

"As if I ever could be tired of you, Erle! But I think I'll manage for a day," laughing softly. "O! there comes the boat." She walks by his side to the landing.

"Good-bye, my darling?" Erle breathes, passionately, and watches Ouida retrace her steps until a dark cloud momentarially hides the sunlight, and throws a sombre shadow upon the fair head that had shone like burnished gold, under the glory of the morning sun. Before the shadow lifts, the steamer has borne him from sight of her, and he frowns darkly as a thought of Ouida's strange belief in omens crossed his mind.

"Nothing can take her from me now," he mutters. "Even that should not! I love her, though I have sinned against her!"

Ouida walks slowly back to the pretty villa, where she is visiting a friend of Erle's, and meets her hostess's young brother.

"Mrs. Rutherford, will you come with me? It is a pretty drive," says Jimmy Deloraime. "Thomas has rheumatism, and I've got to go for medicine. Do come, wont you?"

The boy worships beautiful Mrs. Rutherford, but complains to his sister, "One can't speak two words to her, for Rutherford is always at her elbow."

"Yes, I'll come, gladly," says Ouida; and they go off directly, with gayest spirits.

They reach the farm-house after many delays, the carriage is a mass of ferns and foliage.

"You'll have to wait a bit," says an old lady, coming to the door; "but if you'll come inside, miss, I will bring you a glass of fresh milk and make you comfortable."

Ouida walks into a cool, scrupulously clean room, and seats herself in one of the great, old-fashioned arm-chairs, and then begins to turn the leaves of a little album lying on a small mahogany table.

She pauses at the picture of a beautiful young girl, with soft eyes and sweet lips, and wonders how she knows it so well. Then comes the memory of a day, when looking over some photographs of Earl's, she found the counterpart of this picture, and noticing his start of surprise, rather curiously questioned him of the original. His answers had been satisfactory enough. She was an acquaintance only, and her name matched her face—it was Lily. Ouida wondered at finding the same picture here.

"Here's your milk; you'll find it refreshing."

Ouida lifts the album.

"Will you tell me whose picture this is?"

"O, my deary, it is a sad story; I don't rightly know who the poor thing was, but, at least one name she had, and that was Lily."

"A sad story, why should so sweet a creature have sorrow?" Ouida asks, shutting the cover over Lily's face, and idly twisting her opal ring to and fro on her finger, as she looks at the old lady.

"Ay! why should she?" answered the woman, seating herself by Ouida's side. "She was so gentle and loving. It was a year in June that she come here with her husband, or we thought him that, and I do believe, in spite of his wicked lies, that he was her husband. They wanted to board her here for the summer, and she was in delicate health and so pretty, I couldn't say no, so they stayed. Garnet was her name."

Ouida puts out her hand quickly.

"What?" she says. "What?"

"Garnet, I said, dear. It's an uncommon name."

"Yes," says Ouida. "Go on please."

"Well, they were a pretty pair, he tall and dark, and she lovely and fair as a flower; and he seemed so fond of her at first, and she fairly worshiped him. She used to sit here the days he would go away, and tell me how she had been a poor shop girl, and he had married her and made her so happy. And I got to love her as if she had been my own. Well, at the end of the summer—in October, I think—he went to the seaside for a week, and the very day she expected him back that letter came. I can see her now as she came in. She'd been up the hill, to the station, to meet him; and she was all in white, and so lovely; and she'd the letter in her hand. That letter broke her heart. Her blood is on his head. She sat down just where you sit now, dear; and I sat here knitting. 'I'm sure he'll be here to-morrow, Mrs. Foster; but I can't wait,' she said; kissing the seal of the letter before opening it. All was still a moment, until the crackling of paper made me turn my head. O, deary me, I can't bear to think of it. She looked like a person dying; the letter was crumpled in her hand, but she did not speak; only stood up, and took off her wedding ring and threw it on the floor; then flung both arms over her head, and cried out: 'God help me!' and dropped in convulsions. She never spoke again. All that night she lay in fits, and in the morning both she and her baby were dead. Then I got the letter and read it; there were ten fifty dollar notes with it; he was rich, I know, and he wore such a splendid ring, for all the world like yours. We used some of the money to bury her and the baby—such a pretty little thing it was—and then I put the rest away with the letter and her wedding ring."

Ouida draws a long convulsive sigh.

"Can I see it—the letter I mean?"

It does not seem to her a strange request. She is conscious of nothing but a strange, deathly pressure at her heart. Erle's name is Garnet—Erle Garnet Rutherford—and a ring like hers! Is she mad, she wonders?

Mrs. Foster crosses the room, opens a little cupboard, and takes the letter from a small box. Ouida holds out her hand, clutches it, atmost tears it as she unfolds it. It is in Erle's handwriting.

"OCTOBER 14th, 1876.

LILY:—I write this to undeceive you. You are not my wife, though once I really thought to make you such. The ceremony was performed by a friend of mine, who had no power to make it binding. I have met a woman I love and mean to marry! I am willing to provide for you, but I shall never see you again. ERLE GARNET."

Ouida reads it through. She even takes up the wedding-ring and reads the inscription, 'Erle to Lily,' as quietly as if her heart was not breaking. After a moment she lays them both back in the box, and takes up the pictured face once more.

"She is better dead?" she says, questioningly.

The old woman, who had been shedding some quiet tears, wonders at the great, haunting eyes fixed on her face, waiting for the answer.

"Yes, dearie; far better so than living. She could not live and bear it."

"I thought not," Ouida says, slowly. "Good-bye, Lily." She kisses the picture with a swift, impulsive motion, and rises. "I must go now—Mr. Deloraime is waiting probably. I thank you that you were good to poor Lily."

It seems ages to Ouida before she reaches the villa. She has no thought but one. She must fly from Erle! She loves him to madly to see him again! She enters her room. Clyde is on a mat by the door; he is the poor child's only friend; she kneels by his side and caresses him; rising, she puts on a sacque and hat, ties on a thick veil, opens a casket; kisses Erle's pictured face, and slips the locket containing it upon the chain about her neck.

"Come; Clyde!" she says, "we will go home."

The huge dog rises and follows her.

* * * * * *

Twenty-four hours later, and the day is cold and lowering. The sea sighs and moans, and splashes threateningly upon the beach. Erle Rutherford paces to and fro in a state of mute, mad despair. The crowd gathered near, dare not speak to the stony-faced man with the burning, wild eyes. They only whisper among themselves, and, like him, look out to sea, where some sturdy oarsmen are fighting the breakers in an effort to reach a tiny, dark object that tosses just beyond the surf. Ouida's nurse, old Marie, is moaning with the women, and Clyde stands by Erle's side uttering dismal howls. And the minutes go by; and the rowers return from their vain endeavors; and the sea beats along the shore more fiercely; and with the rising storm, by the encroaching tide, the tiny upset boat and the fair woman are brought ashore.

Ashore at her husband's feet, where he first saw her, dead! Her mantle still about her; her long hair tangled with seaweed and sand, the opal gleaming from her hands locked upon her breast. And when they parted the hands and tore the wet draperies from above her heart, they found her husband's picture, Lily's photograph, and the following paragraph torn from a paper:

"WILDE.—Died on the 9th inst., Tracy Wilde, aged twenty-four years."

"And the wild waves hiss, 'She is dead! she is dead!'
And the mermaids sing, 'Sad fate!'
And his pale lips moan, 'Come back, my love!'
And the hoarse winds whisper, 'Too late!'"

### Swearing in Cromwell's Time.

Laws against swearing were strictly enforced during the times of the Commonwealth, and with the largest interpretation against the accused. We are reminded of the reproof that Sir Walter Scott put into the mouth of Cromwell, "What can it avail the to practice a profanity so horrible to the ears of others, and which brings no emolument to him who uses it?" Every oath was counted. For a single oath the fine was 6s. 8d., but the charge was reduced to 3s. 4d. each "on taking a quantity." Humfrey Trevett, for swearing ten oathes, was committed till he paid 33s. 4d. to the poor of Hartford, John Huishe, of Cheriton, was convicted for swearing 22 oaths and two curses at one time, and four oaths and one curse at another time. Of course, the greater number of these cases were disposed of at Petty Sessions without being sent for trial. One Justice returned the names of ten persons whom he had convicted of swearing since the previous sessions. We are not left without examples of what was considered swearing in those days. William Hearding, of Chittlehampton, for saying two several times in court "Upon my life," was adjudged to be in the act of swearing, for which he paid 6s. 8d. Thomas Butland was fined for swearing "On my Troth." Gilbert Northcott had to pay 3s. 4d. for saying, "Upon my life." Thomas Courtis was fined for swearing in court "God is my witness," and "I speak in the presence of God." Christopher Gill, being reproved by Mr. Nathaniel Durant, clerk, "for having used the oath, God's Life, in discourse," went and informed against the minister himself for swearing!

### Fashions and Fancies.

Linen fans, trimmed with torchon lace, are the latest.

Black silks for summer wear are trimmed with grenadine.

Servian costumes are the latest importations from London.

The latest ornaments for bangles is of gold, and shaped like a chicken wishbone.

Boas, made of white lace studded with fine flowers, are worn around the neck.

*Bouffant* (puffing) was, a year ago, the watchword; now it is *collant* (clinging).

Bonnets made of feathers, stripped from the stems are taking the place of the flown bonnets.

Natural oats strung on chenille is the new trimming for black and cream colored suits.

Bonnets in Paris are now mostly black straw, and trimmed with fruits and flowers indiscriminately.

It is reported from Paris that the ladies there wear thirty-six colors in their dress and forty-eight on their bonnets.

Ribbon chatelaines are more fashionable than metal ones. For full dress they are made of chains of flowers and leaves.

The Croisette comb, shaped like a fan, and worn a trifle to one side, is used when the hair is confined in an invisible net.

Belted waists are coming in again. Pipings, sometimes double, and of contrasting colors, mark all the outlines of dresses.

The latest importations in linen collars have a square piece turned over in the back, while the front has standing English points.

The Glasgow percales, without gloss. trimmed with white embroidery, are very popular. They are forty-five cents a yard, and come a yard wide.

There is an exciting report that the Prince intends to discard tall hats. It will be the first sensible thing we have heard of His Royal Highness doing yet.

Breakfast caps are all the rage with both married and single ladies. The Madras, a bright colored silk handkerchief, worn *a la contrabande* is the most popular.

According to Albert Durer's measurement, a woman's foot should be to her height in the proportion of seven to fifty, or one-seventh, minus a slight fraction.

The newest style of collars for gentlemen are straight linen bands, in clerical style, though an effort is being made to introduce the broad linen collar in the Cromwell style.

Among the many odd fabrics used for dresses this season, are unbleached sheeting and ticking. The sheeting is trimmed with torchon lace, and the ticking with twine fringe.

The Normon is the new shoe. It is a half shoe of red satin, faille or cashmere, embroidered, and matching the color of the dress. It is finished off with ribbon quillings and bows.

Worth has just introduced a new mantle, that passes over the shoulders high behind, and falls to the feet in two straight pieces. It is called a surplice, and has a very clerical look, being usually made of black satin and trimmed with thread lace.

"Throat renovating" is the latest improvement shown by fashion. A French officer, with a fine military record, and withal a lover of chemistry, has invented a wash known as "Eau Montespan," by which a woman of fifty can renew the whiteness and plumpness of the throat in a short time.

The prettiest dress for bridesmaids for summer weddings, says *Harper's Bazar*, are of organdy muslin over white silk, and trimmed with Mechlin lace, a square necked corsage, and elbow sleeves. The silk being cut low, and the organdy with full frills of lace very high. Knife pleating and lace flounces for the skirt.

Flowers were never more used in toiletts than now. They are seen everywhere; even parasols are embroidered with them, and each flower perfumed with its natural fragrance when not the natural blossoms themselves, removed two or three times a day. Colored laces and colored embroideries on everything is the rule. It is the reign of the paint pot.

The simplest coffures are now the most popular. The front hair is usually waved and combed straight up from the neck and arranged in a knob on the crown. Some arrange it in Chinese fashion, in one flat, spatted-out knob, or several loops, *creped* underneath to give them more fullness, and on the forehead fringed or arranged in *frisons* or very small curls.

The multiform is a new style of hair arrangement. It conists of a puff of hair nearly a yard in length, which is brushed into shape over a metal cylinder, and formed in various shapes. For a very full chignon two puffs are required. They can be had in any color, together with the cylinder, and cost $10 to $15, according to shade. Invisible nets are worn with them.

There is, perhaps, no more perfect picture of perplexity than the countenance of a man who finds in his pocket a letter which his wife gave him a month ago to mail, and holds it up to the light in a futile effort to determine whether there is anything in it that would convict him if he were to carry it in his pocket the rest of the year, and mail it on the anniversary of the day on which it was written.—*Worcester Press.*

## Colic in Horses.

Dr. Cressy, the well-known Vermont veterinarian, in a recent lecture gave the following as a proper treatment for colic in horses:

The most common kind of colic in horses is known as wind colic. This arises from fermentation of the food in the stomach, instead of its healthy digestion. If a horse is brought in tired and is fed immediately, and fills his stomach, there may not be sufficient gastric juice to perform its office. The food will them ferment. Soon the horse will bloat; the breathing becomes hard, with frothing at the mouth. This may not be confounded with the hard breathing in lung fever, since, in the latter, there is no bloating

The passages of the stomach and bowels become clogged with masses of undigested food, the gas arising from the fermentation cannot pass out of the stomach, which becomes distended, and presses the diaphragm forward so that the lungs cannot expand, the breath becomes short and the rapid breathing will shortly induce frothing. If the trouble reaches this stage, the horse will rarely live more than an hour. As soon as you see your horse is bloating, give something to stop fermentation. For this, a heaping tablespoonful of saleratus is the best thing. Spirits of hartshorn in a does of half an ounce, very much diluted, is also good. If now you have checked the fermentation for five minutes, the next thing is to make the gas pass off. To do this, give warm watery injections freely, injecting all the animal will hold, if it is a painful. Turn the horse's head down hill, and use a small force pump, if you have one, or if not, use a piece of rubber tube, which should be inserted as far as it will go with ease, and the end of the tube may then be turned up and a funnel put in, into which put warm water. After you have put in all the horse will hold turn him about and let it pass away, and repeat the operation till the bowels become free, and the gas passes off. Meantime another hand should be preparing a dose of physic, which should be from one-half to three-fourths of an ounce of aloes. This, if put into water by itself, will not dissolve, but, if put into a pint of warm water in which a heaping tablespoonful of saleratus has been dissolved, the aloes will dissolve, and the saleratus will be useful as an antiseptic to stop the fermentation; to this can be added some molasses to make it more palatable.

Should the animal seem to be in much pain give two ounces of laudanum or an ounce of ether, or half an ounce of chloroform.

Should the physic not operate in an hour, or half an hour, if it is a very severe case, repeat the dose, keeping up the injections during the time.

If there is stricture from kinking of the bowels, there will be no help. The lecturer had known a horse to die in thirty minutes, in spite of all efforts. Aconite is sometimes given to cure colic, but it was of no avail; nor is salt or vinegar, or both, of use. Chalk and vinegar, which are sometimes given, the chalk first and then the vinegar, will alone produce cholic, and should never be given, as the effervescence may give pressure sufficient to burst the bowels. In no event take the animal out and run or trot him about, nor rub his belly with a chestnut rail.

The course sometimes adopted of laying the horse on his side, and getting a heavy man with thick boots to walk across him, back and forth, is also useless and cruel in the extreme. If the horse can be saved, it will be by the use of injections and physic.—*Rural New Yorker.*

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American Cheese.—A correspondent of the Boston *Cultivator* speak as follows of our domestic cheese manufacture: It is generally supposed that our American cheese is inferior to the English, especially because it does not sell as high in the English market. It is also often hinted that we are not a cheese-eating people, because we do not make an article that meets the wants of our own consumers. Now, there is some truth in both these assertions. First, as regards the quality of the cheese exported. It seems to be the great aim of our manufactures to make an article that will bear transportation, and the result is a very hard-pressed, indigestible article, that will bend to an angle of 45 degrees without breaking. Such a cheese is very unlike the crisp, highly-flavored cheese of the English. Is it any wonder that American cheese is at a discount in the English market? An English cheese-maker in America makes a cheese that the most of our people like, but it will not bear transportation, and in a few years he makes a different kind. We are not a cheese-eating people, and why? Simply because we produce cheap meat. If England could produce meat as cheaply as we do, it would make a vast difference in her consumption of cheese. Still, to increase our home consumption, we must meet the wants of consumers, and while manufacturing with the sole purpose of transportation we cannot do it. And while we are attempting to compete with the English in their own market, we are, to a certain extent, injuring our home market. There are but two markets for every nation—foreign and domestic—and the wants of each should be carefully studied, but one should not be cultivated too much at the expense of the other. A pound sold is sold, no matter who the purchaser may be. There seems to be an evil in making for either market at the expense of the other. Who sees a way to remedy it?

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Out of difficulties grow miracles.

## Dreams.

An article in the *Galaxy* on dreams, by Mr. Lewis, presents some novel theories. The results of a great number of experiments are held to sustain the following facts: Speaking in a low, monotonous tone in the ears of a sleeper will almost invariably cause him to dream of terrible adventures on water, such as shipwreck and drowning. Singing or playing on musical instruments induces dreams of dead friends, funerals, and the like. Worrisome dreams are often caused by sleeping with the arms over the head. Mr. Lewis does not believe that somnambulism is often caused by weight of trouble on the mind, and he combats the idea that any great proportion of dreams are the result of making trouble. He thus describes experiments, showing that they are but flashes across the brain: While one watched a sleeper and another the clock, a third loudly slammed the blind of a window about ten feet away. The effect was almost instantaneous. The man sprang up at the sound, looked around in alarm, and then exclaimed, 'Thank God that it was only a dream!' He had dreamed of being on a crowded street, in front of a building which the crowd declared unsafe, but still lingered near it. The dreamer tried to elbow his way along, but the people jeered and laughed at him, and held him there. He begged and entreated, coaxed and threatened, but they held him there. And the building toppled over on him, the shock breaking his dream. It seemed certain to us that he had dreamed the entire dream in a second, while the time seemed a long half hour to him. But to place the question beyond dispute we indulged in seven or eight different experiments. Sometimes we let a weight fall to the floor, or struck a chair with a stick, and again we slammed the blind. In every instance the sleeper dreamed of some startling adventure, and awoke with a start; and no dream lasted over one minute.

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Luck of a Poor Prince.—No family has had a more sudden rise in so brief a time than that of the present King of Denmark. Little more than a dozen years ago Prince Christian, of Schleswig Holstein Sunderburg Goucksburg was one of the most obscure of the European Princelets. It is true that he was the acknowledged heir of King Frederick VII. of Denmark and the Duchies. But this cousin was a man in the prime of life, little older than himself; he was not next in the succession even to the Danish throne, and it was always possible that the resigning sovereign might revoke the nomination given to Prince Christian in favor of the Dukes of Sonderburg Augustenburg, who had a better legal title. It was always possible, too, the King might marry legally his morganatic wife, the Countess Danner. The late sovereign had no love for his successor, and provided very sparingly for his wants, so that the heir presumptive to the Danish throne was reckoned poor even in the thrifty capital of Denmark. Indeed, if Copenhagen gossip of a dozen years ago is correct, money was so scanty in the Prince Christian's household that the Princess used to walk home from the Court balls in order to avoid the expense of a carriage.

Now all this is changed as if by magic. The eldest daughter of the King is Princess of Wales, the second is wife of the Czarowitch of all the Russias, and the younger son is King of Greece. The Coburgs and the Glucksburgs between them will soon be represented on well nigh every throne in Europe. It is only fair to add that nobody could have borne a sudden change of fortune better than the Princess Alexandra.—*Toronto Globe.*

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A New Rule Concerning Pardons.—Few people have the hard-heartedness to withhold their signatures from a petition for a pardon, particularly when it is presented by influential persons, who at the same time make plausible excuses for some unfortunate condemned man. They often sign against their convictions of right, but as there has been no publicity given to their names, they avoid public responsibility for the act. Governor Cullum, of Illinois, well aware of the "dodge" practiced in many cases, is determined not to be misled. He has, therefore, adopted the rule of publishing the names of all signers to these petitions before exercising clemency, so that those who might be inclined afterwards to assert that they signed from a misapprehension of the facts will have opportunity to make explanations. It is observed that since this rule went into operation the applications for pardon are not near so numerous as formerly, nor the list of signatures attached so lengthy by one-half.

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Putting his Horse to Bed.—The grooms were bedding up their horses. I walked up to mine, and commenced by patting him on the neck and talking to him in soft, low tones. He began pawing, first with one forefoot, then with the other, and evidently knew me and my voice. Taking a snaffle bridle I put it on, pulled him gently back into the stall, rubbed my hand up and down on his knees, and then, putting my mouth to his ear, whispered into it as if talking to him. He began immediately to move, and bending his knees, slowly let himself down on his near side, I at the same time keeping well clear of him while I still patted him on the neck. When I took the bridle off he settled for the night. "Now," said I, "he's safe, and will sleep all night. Come away." They were astonished.—*From Major Charles Loftus's Book.*

## Learn a Trade.

There is one lesson which we hope the present time will so deeply engrave upon the minds of all parents that its impression will never be effaced. That is, the necessity of teaching boys some trade, and making them thoroughly conversant with it.

The flood of men who are wandering anxiously about the streets of all great cities, seeking with weary hearts employment which will provide for themselves and families even a meager support, contains surprisingly few mechanics, or men who have been trained up to any regular trade requiring skill and practice. It is made up mainly of men who in their youth were "smart" young men, who thought they knew too much to tie themselves down to the drudgery and unpleasantness of any shop. They would be "gentlemen," wear good clothes, don a clean shirt every day, and follow some light "genteel" employment, which they could follow without serious effects upon their clothes or hands.

These men have drifted around, clerked in a dry goods store at a small salary, run a cigar stand, perhaps did some indifferently good book-keeping, copied papers, or done any and all of the thousand and one things involving but little manual labor, brains or experience, which are possible in our complex system of life. As long as times were flush they succeeded tolerably well in satisfying their little ambitions. They wore tolerably good clothes, and seemed passably "genteel." But the moment the stringency began to make itself felt, they were the first to suffer. Employers turned them off relentlessly, and retained skilled men to the last.

The reason was obvious. A trained man is an acquisition to any establishment, and if dropped there is no certainty about replacing him. But the crop of these men who are simply "generally useful" is a never failing one, and a man can go out into the street and pick up a hundred of them in an hour's time, each of whom will know about as much, be able to do about the same things, have the same low standard of usefulness as the others. An advertisement in any leading daily newspaper in the United States for "a man for some light, respectable employment," would bring a thousand applicants in twenty-four hours, the majority of whom would state that "wages would not be so much of an object as steady employment."

But no such response would be made for an advertisement for bricklayers or carpenters, or stone masons. No thousands of men clamorous to work at any price, would come trooping up in answer to an advertisment for blacksmiths, plumbers, painters, tinners or mechanics generally. Trade may be dull with those men, and wages low, but those who understand their business find no difficulty in securing steady employment.

Establishments in this and other cities, which employ miscellaneous laborers, are beseiged by men willing to work at any price. Men who have been watchmen, policemen, barkeepers, conductors on street railways, messengers, collectors, clerks, copyists, book-keepers, and all that miscellaneous crowd, throng to our lumber yards, and similar places and offer to work at carrying lumber cr similar ordinary labor at from 75 cents to a dollar a day. But there are few, if any, mechanics in this crowd, and if those who claim to be such are examined, it will be found that their mechanical skill is of the most ordinary kind.

This is the fate which overtakes those who at the outset of life scorned to bind themselves down to the unpleasant lot of an apprentice. They go to the railroad to beg employment in any capacity, and they find there in trusted positions, at fine salaries as conductors, engineers, master mechanics, etc., the men who a few years ago they looked down upon as greasy and dirty little Irish and German boys who were following "low" and "ungenteel" business. The same is true wherever they go. Everywhere they find the despised apprentices of a few years ago are the men now having authority and position, to whom they must apply for places, and who will be their "bosses" if they get a place. This is the dignity of labor revenging itself.—*Toledo Blade.*

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Seeing Without Eyes.—Mr. Levy, in his work on *Blindness and the Blind*, says: When passing along the street I can distinguish shops from private houses, and even point out the doors, windows, etc., and this whether the doors be open or shut. While walking with a friend in Forest Lane, Stafford, I said, pointing to a fence which separated the road from the field: "Those rails are not quite as high as my shoulder." He looked at them, and said they were higher. They, however, measured three inches lower than my shoulder. When I made this observation I was about four feet from the rails. Certainly in this instance facial perception was more acurate than sight. When the lower part of the fence is brick-work and the upper part rails, that part can be detected, and the line where the two meet easily perceived. Irregularities in height, projections and indentations in walls can also be discovered.—*London Globe.*

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"What's the use of making such a fuss about a little water?" said a Judge before whom motion after motion had come in a case where a small spring was the object of contention. "The parties are both milkmen," quietly said one of the lawyers. "Oh. I see," said the Judge.

## Tiger Hunting in India.

HOW A CAPTAIN IN THE BRITISH ARMY WAS KILLED.

The Delhi *Gazette* of April 28th says: "Capt. L. Bolden met with his death at Mandulgurh. It is about 40 or 50 miles from Shapoora, and about 60 from Neemuch. Shapoora is about 40 miles from Nusseerabad, where the headquarters of the Sixty-eights are. It was the middle of the day on Wednesday, the 18th, that a large male tiger showed himself to the beaters fearlessly. One he seized, indeed, by the shoulder, and he is not expected to live. He was close to another, who, however, being shouted to, bolted out of his way. The hunting party consisted of Captain Bolton and Mr. Bayers, from Neemuch, and Lieut. Goad, from Nusseerabad. The two former were on elephants after the tiger, Mr. Bayers, in a howdah, the other driving his animal seated on a sort of extemporized cloth saddle only. The tiger appears to have displayed great cunning and fearlessness, and escaping the ball aimed at it, suddenly by a flank manœuvre, jumped on Capt. Bolden's elephant from behind. Both elephants rushed away, and very soon Mr. Bayers found himself still in his howdah, a couple of miles from the scene. Had Capt. Bolden's elephant been as fearless as himself, the tragic story would have ended differently. As it was, when his terror-stricken elephant rushed madly from his assailant, the rider was thrown backward, and must have fallen into the very jaws of the infuriated lord of the forest, who forsook the elephant to execute his will with teeth and claws on his newly acquired prey. His object seems to have been merely to disable, for having fearfully larcerated the lower limbs, it is said he galoped after the elephant again. All this was the work of an instant, and ere the terrified outlook (of whom Mr. Bayers was not one) could draw their breath the tiger was out of sight. The wounded man was carried somehow to his tent too far away, and letters were hurried off to Deolee and to Nusseerabad for help. The cavalry surgeon from the former station was the first to reach the scene. The news did not reach Nusseerabad till Friday morning, and Dr. Henry Waghorn, himself an eminent shikaree, started off at once on a camel to the obscure spot where the wounded man was lying. He reached there the next day with his apothecary, and amputation of the thigh was performed at once. He sat up with him all night, but with Sunday's dawn it was evident the poor fellow would not see another. His intellect was unclouded, but the shock to his powerful frame, and possibly poison from the tiger's teeth or claws, were too much. He sent a last greeting to his Colonel in reply to a letter that had just come in from Nusseerabad, moved his pain stricken frame a little as he turned his weary head, and died.

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Bank of England Notes.—Few of those who handle Bank of England notes, ever think of the amount of labor and ingenuity that is expended in their production. The notes are made from pure white linen cuttings only, never from rags that have been worn. They have been manufactured for nearly 200 years at the same spot—Laverstroke in Hampshire—and by the same family, the Portals, who are descendents of French refugees. So carefully is the paper prepared that even the number of dips into the pulp made by workmen is registered on a dial by machinery, and the sheets are carefully counted and booked to each person through whose hands they pass. The printing is done by a most curious process within the Bank of England. There is an elaborate arrangement for securing that no note shall be exactly alike any other in existence, consequently there never has been a duplicate of a Bank of England note, except by forgery. It is stated that the stock of paid notes—the bank never reissues a note—for seven years is about 94,000,000 in number; that the original value of the present seven years' stock is over £3,000,000,000, and their weight over 118 tons.

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Nil Desperandum.—One of the Scotch judges, rather noted for his light treatment of serious punishments, had once senteneed a man, convicted of sheep stealing, to be hanged on the 28th of the then current month. The prisoner, when being conducted out of the dock, turned round to the judge, who was busy arranging his papers previous to leaving the court, and cried out, "My lord, my lord, I haena got justice here the day!" The judge, looking up from his occupation with a twinkle of grim fun in his eye, consolingly answered, "Weel, weel, my man, ye'll get it on the 28th."

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"You doan' nebber hear of nobody failing on me, does you?" "Not as I remember of." "In course you doan'. Why, cause I has bin right down fine on business principles ebber since the crash of '57. Now Misser White, look me in de eye while I tell you dat de proper way is to keep your eyes rollin' around de business horizon. If you owes a firm, an' dat firm is shaky, doan' pay de debt, but wait till dey fail. If a firm is shaky and owes you, sit on de doah-step till you get de money. Now go 'long wid your whitewash."

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Joseph Cook receives many codolences from the press on his marriage. One of the most sympathetic is from the Lowell *Courier:* "Joseph Cook will know how much more blessed it is to give lectures than to receive them."

## Financial and Commercial.

New York, July 21, 1877.—Gold opened at 105⅛; at 11 A. M., 105⅜; at 3 P. M., 105⅜; Pacific Mail, 19⅝; United States Bonds—1867, 109½; 1881, 111½; Western Union, 61¼; Sterling Exchange, $4 86@$4 87⅛; Hides, are quiet at 20¼@20¾c; Whale Oil, dull, and heavy, 52@60c; Winter-bleached, 68@72c; Sperm Oil dull and heavy, $1 18@1 19; Winter-bleached, $1 45@1 48; California Wool, steady; Spring fleece 22@28½c; burry, 12@16c; pulled, 25@38c; Fall clip, 17@22c; burry, 17@22c; N. Y. Wheat, dull and lower, $2@2 10; N. Y. Flour, quiet; Cotton, steady; Panama Railroad, 100; Silver, 117¾@118.

Liverpool, July 21, 1877.—Average California Wheat, 12s 6d@12s 10d. Club, 12s 10d@13s 4d.

London, July 21.—Gonsols, 94 9-16; U. S. Bonds, 5's, 107½; 4½'s, 106; Silver, 54.

Silver is still advancing; quotable at 5½ per cent. discount, buying, and 5 per cent. discount, selling. Trade Dollars, 96½ buying, 97 selling.

Currency is scarce at 95½ buying, and 95¾ selling.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

Chicago, July 21.—The grain markets during the week have been only moderately active, and prices while tending steadily downward have been by no means panicky. Wheat reached the highest price on Monday, when August sold at $1 19⅝, and its lowest to-day, at $1 14⅝—1¾ cents was the greatest variation on any one day. Cash wheat sold at $1 38 to $1 45⅛. August corn sold from 46¼ to 48¾c, the lowest price being to-day. Oats sold from 27½ to 28⅞, the former price ruling to-day. Provisions have been unsettled and irregular, with frequent and wide fluctuations and large speculative transactions. Pork has sold from $13 to $13 60 for August. The greatest variation was on Tuesday, when it sold $13 97½ to $13 55. Lard sold at 8¾ to 9. The closing prices for cash were: Wheat, $1 40; corn, 47¼; oats, 28¾; rye, 57; barley, 60; pork, 13½; lard 9. The continuous reports of large crops in the country admit of no doubt that this section will almost make up this year for the deficiency in last year's production of breadstuffs. Wheat is being rapidly harvested, and in the southern part of this State is already safe in stock or grainary. Northern Illinois, Iowa and Nebraska are now the scenes of busy labor, and the strikers on the Eastern lines of railroads might find pletiful employment at remunerative prices there.

THE ORANGE TRADE.

No California Oranges have been received this month, and it is evident that the crop of 1876-77 has all been marketed. The last shipment came to hand June 30th. The first consignment of the crop arrived from Los Angeles, September 23d, 1876. It is thought that about 2,000,000 Oranges and 250,000 Lemons have been consumed in the producing districts, or have been shipped to other points than San Francisco; the total crop, therefore, may be placed at 9,400,000 Oranges and 770,000 Lemons. The comparison with the receipts for former years show a marked increase in Oarnges especially, and this increase will continue from year to year as the thousands of young trees planted come into bearing. The receipts of Oranges are irregular from year to year, from the tendency of the trees to overbear every alternate season, thereby exhausting themselves to such an extent as to yield but a light crop every other year. The receipts of Limes are of little moment in comparison with the large quantity received from Mexico. At the rate, however, that trees are being planted in the southern portion of the State, it is only a question of time when the supply will fully equal the consumption.

In addition to the domestic supply of Oranges, this market disposes of about 5,000,000 of Tahiti and 2,000,000 of Mexican Oranges.

It is evident that there is no immediate reason to fear an over-production of Oranges in this State, as at the present time the supply is equal to only one-half the consumption.

CALIFORNIA FREIGHTS—NEW YORK MARKETS.

New York, July 21.—There has been a trifle more doing at the wharves to-day, consequent upon nothing having been done yesterday. Still everything indicates extreme quietness, while rates are easier. The agents of the Valparaso and Albert D. Snow are both confident of getting their respective vessels off the latter part of next week. The ship North America has sailed for Philadelphia, to complete her loading. During her stay here she took 242 tons of coal, 150 cases of petroleum, 300 barrels of plaster, and a few lots of miscellaneous goods.

Railroad freights are quiet. Shippers are holding off until the strike on the trunk lines is settled, as they do not desire their freight to be put on side tracks, where it is liable to remain many weeks. General Freight Agents Stubbs, of the Central, and Vining of the Union Pacific railways, are here to confer about freights. It is understood that the through tariff will be revised in some particulars, notably dry goods rates, which are considered too high to compete with clippers.

The merchandise markets are very quiet. Flour is dull and depressed. Wheat is very quiet and weak, and fully 3c lower. Pork is firmer and quiet; quoted at $4 45. Rio coffee is exceptionally dull, nominal. Refined sugars are very dull; prices easier, especially for yellows and off whites. Teas are in moderate demand at lower prices. Petroleum is dull and easier; refined barrels, 13½; cases are very firm. Hides are dull, but firm. In wool there is less doing; for California there is a demand for choice, but the bulk of the stock is poor; prices, however, are strong.

PRODUCE MARKET.

[The following quotations of Flour and Grain are for gold, unless otherwise specified.]

FLOUR—The market is quiet but firm at $7 75@8 25 ₱ bbl, silver, for jobbing lots.

WHEAT—Private advices report the Liverpool market quiet and rates without change. This market is quiet, but firm. We quote shipping at $2 30@2 35; milling, $2 40@2 50 ₱ ctl.

BARLEY—Sales include 620 sks new feed at $1 72½; 200 do choice old do, $1 77½. We quote brewing at $1 77½@1 85 ₱ ctl.

OATS—Sale of 1,000 sks choice Oregon for milling, $2 25. We quote all kinds at $1 90@2 30 ₱ ctl.

POTATOES—Sales of Early Rose at $1 25@1 62½, and Cuffey Cove Red, $1 75@1 87½; Sweet, $2 00@3 00 ₱ ctl.

ONIONS—Sales are 87½c@$1 ₱ ctl.

HAY—Transactions embrace 48 tons Alfalfa, $16; 20 do fair Barley, $16 50; 20 do fair Wheat, $21 50. We quote choice Wheat at $23 ₱ ton.

STRAW—Quotable at 75@90c ₱ bale.

CORN—Sale of 200 sks large Yellow at $1 87½; 200 do do, $1 85 ₱ ctl.

RYE—Quiet at $1 95 ₱ ctl.

BUCKWHEAT—Quotable at $1 50 ₱ ctl.

GROUND BARLEY—Selling from the mills at $40@42 50 ₱ ton.

CORNMEAL—Is in fair demand from the mills at 3@3½c; feed, $42 50@45 ₱ ton.

OIL CAKE MEAL—The mill price $42 50 ₱ ton, less the usual discount.

BRAN—Selling from the mills at $24@25 ₱ ton.

MIDDLINGS—The mill price is now $35 ₱ ton.

SEEDS—We quote: Flax, ₱ lb, 2½c; Mustard, white, 2½@3c; Mustard, brown, 2½@3½c; Canary, 6c; Alfalfa, 25c; Timothy, —c.

BEANS—We quote: Pea, ₱ ctl., $2 75; Small White, $2 00@2 50; Butter, $2 00; Bayo, $4 25; Pink, $3 75; Red, —; Lima, $3 00@3 25.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—We quote half silver rates as follows: Fresh Roll ₱ lb., 25@32½c; do 2d quality, 15@22½c; Firkin, new, 27½@30c; California Cheese, 15@17c; Eastern, 15@18c.

PROVISIONS—Following are current rates: Eastern Hams, 12@13c; California do, 11½@12½c; California Bacon, 11½@14c; Smoked Beef, 10@11c; Lard, tierces, 13c; do, cases, 13@15c.

EGGS—Choice are scarce. We quote: Hens', 30@35c; Salt Lake, 26@28c and Eastern are dull at 18@20c ₱ doz.

POULTRY—The market is steady. Hens, per dozen, $6 00@8 00; Young Roosters, $5 00@7 00; Old Roosters, $4 50@5 00; Broilers, small, $3 00@4 50; Ducks $4 50@6 00 ₱ doz; Turkeys, ₱ lb, 18@22c; Geese, ₱ pair, $1 75@2 25.

FRUIT—Peaches are steadily advancing as the arrivals fall off. California Oranges, $30 00@35 00; Tahiti Oranges, $25 00; Limes, $18 00@20 00; Sicily Lemons, ₱ box, $18 00; California Lemons ₱ M, $25 00@35 00; Cocoanuts, ₱ 100, $5 00; Bananas, ₱ bunch, $2 00@3 50; Pineapples, ₱ doz $6 00@8 00; Plums, ₱ lb, 3@8c; Prunes, ₱ lb, 8@9c; Pears ₱ box, 75c@$1 00; do Bartlett, $1 25@1 75; Strawberries, ₱ chest, $4 00@6 00; Cherries, ₱ lb, 10@20c; Raspberries, ₱ basket, 12½@15; Blackberries, ₱ chest $5 00@7 00; Apricots, ₱ box, 75c@$1 25; Apples, ₱ box, 75c@$2 00; Peaches, ₱ box, 35c@1 25; do. baskets, 50c@1 00; Grapes, ₱ box, 50c@$1 50; Crab Apples, ₱ lb, 2c; Figs ₱ box, $1 00@1 50.